

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE:

July 28

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

my
FROM : J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division

DAVID
SUBJECT: DELLINGER, et al. v. ATTORNEY GENERAL, et al.

M
This is in regard to the recent Notice of Deposition which was served on you in the captioned case and which is returnable on August 28, 1969.

I wish to advise you that this Division in consultation with the Criminal and Civil Divisions, is presently preparing responsive pleadings to the Complaint and we are hopeful that we will be able to secure a dismissal of the Complaint without ever getting to the point of discovery proceedings. We also plan to file, in addition, an appropriate motion addressed to the Notice of Deposition with the expectation that the court would grant the motion although it might permit the submitting of pertinent written interrogatories. In any event, every possible legal step will be taken to protect you and the Department's interest in this case and you will be advised of our plans in this regard on a continuing basis.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

EXP. PROC.
b6
b7C
969-8-28-1969

REC-117
EX-117
100-384411-318
14 JUL 28 1969

copy sent to [unclear] for [unclear] on 8/31/69
copy detached for [unclear]
56 AUG 6 1969
F176

SEC.

U. S. GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

DATE: AUG 1 1969

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

EX-103

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (Key Activist)

REC-4

Enclosed for the Chicago is one (1) addressbook -
diary, the property of [redacted] subject's secretary.

On 6/17/69, [redacted] Chief of Detectives,
New York City Transit Authority Police Department, 370
Jay St., Brooklyn, New York made available a combination
diary and address book, the property of [redacted]
[redacted] New York, New York. This book was
found by Transit Authority Patrolman [redacted]
Shield Number [redacted] When found the book was wedged between
two seat cushions on a BMT LL Train. Patrolman [redacted]
after reviewing the contents of this book, indicated in
his report that from notations contained therein he felt
the owner might be connected with an international con-
spiracy harmful to the national defense of the United
States. Those items which [redacted] felt might relate to such
a conspiracy or national defense were bracketed by him
with a black marking pen. For this reason it is not
being photographed and returned to the owner.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - New Haven (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-121672)
- 1 - New York (100-159735) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (176-133) (David T. Dellinger, aka
ETAL, ARL - Conspiracy)

(21)

RAC:caf

4-25-96 111511N
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/79 BY SP-2 TAP/arc

0005969

100-384411-319

REC 11

AUG 4 1969



AUG 18 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The following items were contained in the address book part:

1. ~~STEVE ALLEN~~, 1558 N. Vine Street,
Hollywood, California
2. ~~RALPH ABERNATHY~~, Private (404) 522-2494
SCLC - 522-1420

3.

4.

5.

6.

7. ~~HERBERT APTHEKER~~, MU 9-4530
~~BETTINA~~ (415) 841-9120

Aptheker

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NY 100-121672

b6
b7c

- 8) [REDACTED]
- 9) [REDACTED]
- 10) [REDACTED]
- 11) [REDACTED]
- 12) [REDACTED]
- 13) [REDACTED]
- 14) [REDACTED]
- 15) [REDACTED] California
- 16) [REDACTED]
- 17) [REDACTED]
- 18) [REDACTED] SF
- 19) [REDACTED]
- 20) [REDACTED]
- 21) BDRG 547-8260
- 22) [REDACTED]
- 23) [REDACTED]
- 24) [REDACTED] (Sec. [REDACTED])
- 25) [REDACTED]
- 26) [REDACTED]
- 27) [REDACTED]
- 28) [REDACTED]
- 29) [REDACTED]

NY 100-121672

- 94) [REDACTED]
95) [REDACTED]
96) [REDACTED]
97) [REDACTED]
98) [REDACTED]
99) [REDACTED]
100) [REDACTED]
101) CORETTA KING, 234 Sunset Avenue, NW
Atlanta 30314, 688-3164,
(Sec. Mrs. A. BARGLEW) 525-8083.
102) [REDACTED]
103) [REDACTED]
104) UCLA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Parents, [REDACTED]
105) Lancaster Printer, [REDACTED]
106) [REDACTED]
107) [REDACTED]
108) [REDACTED]
109) [REDACTED]
110) [REDACTED]
111) [REDACTED]
112) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
113) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] H - [REDACTED]
114) Mexico City-Hotel Marlöwe, Independencia 17, 21-95-40.
115) N. MAILER, 0--UL 5-8966
116) [REDACTED]
117) [REDACTED]
118) Mobe, [REDACTED]
119) MLF Deleg. 49 Ave. Cambaceres, VERRIERE-LE-BUISSON
920-21-51, 920-44-55
120) Restaurant Maubert, 3 Rue Basse des Canres, Paris
121) [REDACTED]

NY 100-121672

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b7C

- 27th
- 29) [REDACTED]
- 30) [REDACTED]
- 31) [REDACTED]
- 32) [REDACTED]
- 33) [REDACTED]
- 34) [REDACTED]
- 35) [REDACTED]
- 36) [REDACTED]
- 37) [REDACTED]
- 38) [REDACTED]
- 39) [REDACTED]
- 40) [REDACTED]
- 41) [REDACTED]
- 42) [REDACTED]
- 43) [REDACTED]
- 44) [REDACTED]
- 45) Cuban Mission, 61E 67th Street, UN-1-5250
- 46) Catholic Peace Fellowship, 964-8367
- 47) Conspiracy, 641-5955
- 48) Cuban Dept. of Ed. [REDACTED]
- 49) [REDACTED]
- 50) [REDACTED] LA *Calif*
- 51) [REDACTED]
- 52) [REDACTED]
- 53) [REDACTED]
- 54) [REDACTED]
- 55) [REDACTED] La Mesa, California
- 56) C. R. V. [REDACTED]
- 57) Daily News, BOB KAPPSTATTER, MU 2-1234 #106
- 58) [REDACTED]
- 59) [REDACTED]

NY 100-121672

60)

61)

62)

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65) ~~ESSIE~~ DAVIS, (914) BE 5-6867,
44 Cortland Avenue, New Rochelle, NY

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91) ABLE HOFFMAN, 228-8432, 5626

92)

93)

NY 100-121672

122)

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124)

Mr. & Mrs.

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127)

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129)

130)

131)

132)

Mr. & Mrs.

133)

134)

135)

136)

137)

SNCC, 1005 R. Avenue, YU 9-1313,
360 Nelson Street, SW Atlanta (404) 688-0331

138)

Mr. & Mrs.

139)

J. P. S., 222 Blvd. Rashail - ODE 861

140)

141)

142)

143)

144)

145)

146)

BEN SPOCK, H - 249-2769; O - 421-1085

147)

148)

SDS, NY, 674-1608 W. Madison, 666-3874

149)

202 Washington, 1829 Corcoran NW, 332-7183,

150)

NY 100-121672

151)

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157) Viet Vets

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159) UN Mission: FRANK VREELAND, YU 6-2424.

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Copies of this letter are being sent to the indicated offices due to the fact that names of more prominent individuals listed in the address book are residing in those field divisions.

The NYO will index all the names in the address book.

For additional information of the Chicago Division, the aforementioned book contains various notation concerning "The Conspiracy" and other speeches of the subject. "T"

The Chicago Division is requested furnish the book to the USA, Chicago for any value it may be to him in relation to the investigation entitled "DAVID T. DELLINGER, AKA, ETAL, ARL - CONSPIRACY".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The State

WILLIAM D. WORKMAN JR., Editor

WILLIAM E. RONE JR.
Editorial Page EditorWILLIAM P. CHESHIRE
Associate Editor

CHARLES H. WICKENBERG, Executive News Editor

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7c

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12-A

Columbia, South Carolina, Wednesday, July 30, 1969

Disgraceful 'Diplomacy'

SEVERAL weeks ago, the State Department dispatched David Dellinger to Paris, there to negotiate with North Vietnamese Communists for the release of three American prisoners of war. The question that now arises is, who released the State Department from its senses?

Dellinger, it has to be understood, is no diplomat. He is, among other things, a Communist, which helps explain why the North Vietnamese insisted on negotiating with him and no one else. He likewise is under federal indictment for violating the Anti-Riot Act.

According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which Dellinger heads, "emerged as the dominant coordinating force in planning disruption" in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention. It was because of his participation in this New Left outing that Dellinger was indicted. As a matter of fact, before it could send Dellinger to Paris, the State Department had to get permission from the federal court.

Dellinger, again according to Hoover, likewise planned the so-called "counterinaugural" ceremonies in Washington last January. These, it

will be recalled, included throwing dirt clods at Vice President-elect Agnew and his party during a reception at the Smithsonian Institution, and heaving smokebombs and other objects at the President during the inaugural parade.

It is incredible that such a notorious disturber of the peace should have been sent overseas as a semi-official envoy of the United States, no matter what the Communists demanded. As for his assignment, no one wants American GIs to be held captive any longer than necessary and every honorable means should be employed to obtain their quick release. But surely the government ought to have declined to ransom these men with the moral integrity of the United States.

Rep. Albert Watson of South Carolina has called in State Department's action "sordid and unbelievable." That characterization will have to do until some stronger condemnation comes to mind. In the meantime, it would be useful to know who, precisely, contrived this national embarrassment and whether Secretary of State Rogers proposes to leave such loonies in command of his department.

12-A

The State

Columbia, S. C.

100-384411-A-

NOT RECORDED

AUG 26 1969

Date: 7/30/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: W. D. Workman, Jr.

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Columbia

☐ Being Investigated

100-384411-

File 5-

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Date: 7/29/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-43767) (P)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER,
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

OO: NEW YORK

Re Chicago tel to Bureau, 7/15/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and four copies for New York of an LHM setting out a verbatim transcript of a tape recording of a press conference held at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, on July 15, 1969, held by DELLINGER and RENNIE DAVIS. One copy of the LHM is being designated for the USA, Chicago.

This recording was made by SA [redacted] and the original tape is being retained in 100-43767-1B1, and an appropriate 302 is being maintained in Chicago.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-121672) (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 4 - Chicago
- (1 - 176-41) (DELLINGER)
- (1 - 100-41932) (DAVIS)
- (1 - 176-37) (DAVIS)

JAM/eje
(8)

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE

C.F.A. D.F.A.

RAO (ISD, CDD, CD) HWT

DATE FORW: 8/4/69

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: SSc:dlh

REC-42

100-384411-320
JUL 31 1969

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 AUG 11 1969



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-43767

Chicago, Illinois

July 29, 1969

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER;
RENNARD CORDON DAVIS

Attached hereto is a verbatim transcript of a tape recording of a press conference held on July 15, 1969, in the lobby of the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois. This press conference consisted of statements by David Dellinger and Rennie Davis regarding Davis' forthcoming trip to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

This recording was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-384411-320

DAVE DELLINGER:

As you may know, I just returned from Paris, where I succeeded in working out the arrangements with the North Vietnamese, who gave the release of three American war pilots. While I was in Paris, I conferred with Ambassador HENRY CABOT LODGE, who assured us that the government would do everything possible to make sure there was no interference with this release. We worked out a team of four representatives of the American anti-war movement who were scheduled to leave New York City at 9:00 o'clock tonight in order to make a very close connection with the one weekly plane into Hanoi on Friday. This would have expedited the release of the prisoners and brought them home to their families in the most rapid way possible. All this was explained to the Government Justice Department and State Department and we went into court a few minutes ago with Judge HOFFMAN with an agreement between the United States Attorneys and the attorneys for ourselves that RENNARD DAVIS, Rennie Davis, one of the defendants in this case, would be permitted to leave the jurisdiction of the court to travel to Hanoi and speed the return of these prisoners to the United States. In a fanciful reaction, Judge HOFFMAN spoke angrily of the enemy countries and denied permission for DAVIS to leave the court. This means that under the most favorable circumstances and with the best efforts on his part to work out a replacement for DAVIS with somebody who will be familiar with the delicate negotiations, will be trusted and will have the confidence of the Vietnamese, at the very least the release of the prisoners will be delayed for one week, which we consider to be tragic at this time with the anticipation of the families,

ENCLOSURE 100-384411-321

DAVE DELLINGER:
(Continued)

the anticipation of the prisoners themselves; and we are trying very hard to get around this. We have immediately made an appeal and we ought to be heard by Justice KERNER of the Appeals Court in a few minutes. It is just a very slight chance that if he overrules Judge HOFFMAN and grants permission that Mr. DAVIS will be able through use of helicopters, in making the connection and actually get on the ICC plane on Friday.

Question:

Mr. DELLINGER, I would like you to tell us one thing before you are through. Why was DAVIS selected when you knew he was under indictment here and there would undoubtedly be trouble in getting him to a country with which we have no diplomatic relations?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, perhaps we foolishly believe the old American saw about being innocent until proven guilty. He has been indicted, but he has not been found guilty of any crime. Secondly, the indictment stems from Mr. DAVIS' determination to end the war in Vietnam. Demonstrations demanding such things as an end to the bombing, which have now taken place but was not granted by the Government at that time, and now a total withdrawal of American troops. Mr. DAVIS' position on these matters plus the fact that he has had contact with the Vietnamese in the past over the question of prisoner release makes him peculiarly capable of carrying out this trip. We're not saying that under no circumstances could nobody else do it, but we are saying that this is an unfortunate set back which will take given the fact that there is only one plane a week to Hanoi, will take at least a week to repair.

Question:

He would be the best propaganda man as far as the North Vietnamese were concerned wouldn't he?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, I don't know what you mean by propaganda. I was asked the other day at a similar conference if I felt I was being used by the Vietnamese, and I said well, since I support the Vietnamese position that American troops should be completely and unequivocally withdrawn from Vietnam. I think it is impossible for me being used by them. In addition, I'm happy to play any part I can to get three prisoners home to their families.

Question:

(A few unintelligible words) using them as pawns for the enemy, for North Vietnamese propaganda?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, I think it is clear that what we're interested in is Vietnam having the same self-determination that the United States got for itself in 1776, self-determination as a people and that nobody is using any pawns, any prisoners as pawns. This is a simple humanitarian act in which three people are being released to come home to their families. Now it does not mean, of course, that there are not other prisoners there. It is clear too that the problem of the prisoners and the problem of the GIs that are being killed everyday in Vietnam cannot be resolved until the United States makes the firm decision that Vietnam is entitled to the same independence and the same freedom from foreign aggression that it covets for itself. Now, I would like to introduce Mr. DAVIS. Would you let me (pause)

Question:

(unintelligible)

DAVIS:

Roughly a year ago on July 4, the North Vietnamese released three prisoners as a humanitarian gesture to the American people to commemorate July 4, our own Independence Day. I think this gesture was made more than anything else to remind us that this country was founded on a revolution, and founded on a fight for our own freedom and our own independence day, a fight that goes on today in Vietnam. Now, again to commemorate July 4 of 1969, the North Vietnamese have announced that they are prepared to release three pilots to a representative delegation of the anti-war movement in the United States. I am privileged to have been selected to be one of those people to play a small part in bringing back these three men to their families. I think that it is clear that for myself and for millions of other Americans who have worked against this war that we have been engaged in, an unrelentless search is out to bring home our troops from Vietnam and if we can play this small part in bringing these three men back promptly and speedily, we certainly want to do it. I am absolutely incensed and outraged that a judge who ~~was~~ the judge demonstrator at the Democratic Convention who came to Chicago to protest four more years of JOHNSON's war policy and are now under indictment that that judge now views - that he has the right to say that this delegation has to be slowed down and that those men in North Vietnam have to spend another week or longer in a prisoner-of-war camp in that country. I think that it is a tragedy that this judge has made this decision. I think it is an indication that this judge is not fit to judge demonstrators against the war,

DAVIS:
(Continued)

people who have in every conceivable way made it clear that they will continue to fight in this country to bring home every American soldier and not just these three pilots.

Question:

Mr. DAVIS, if you are denied the appeal, will you go anyway?

DAVIS:

Well, I think that we'll have to consult very carefully with our attorneys and with the other representatives on the delegation. There's no question that very complicated negotiations are involved here with the Vietnamese and with our own groups. There's no question that this delegation is going to be delayed because of this decision, if it is not overturned at the appeal level, and I'll have to make a personal judgment as to whether or not these men's liberty is so in jeopardy that I would have to consider violating the order that was made today by Judge HOFFMAN.

Question:

Will you tell me Mr. DAVIS how it was that you were selected and who selected you to lead this delegation?

DAVIS:

Well, the committee who organized the delegation was a committee of the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam which is the largest coalition of anti-war draft resisters, students and women and black liberation groups in the United States. The delegation was represented by its chairman by the Mobilization Chairman DAVE DELLINGER in Paris and a number of problems were made in Paris and it was finally agreed upon in Paris that this four-man delegation of the North Vietnamese....the North Vietnamese are granting the visa for the four people and for one of the people not to participate now or to be thrown out by a decision of this court jeopardizing the whole delegation and connections will now have to be resumed

DAVIS:
(Continued)

both here in the United States and probably in Paris before a delegation could be put forward. It is not possible for this delegation to move without the (pause) it would be a violation of the agreement that was reached in Paris, a a a to have a delegation that did not include the four people that were worked out in that country.

Question:

Wasn't this an understanding with our own State Department too that this....

DAVIS:

This has the support of the State Department. It was recommended by the State Department to the court that I be permitted to travel to Hanoi to bring back these three prisoners. The Justice Department in Washington concurred with that decision. The Government United States Attorney representing the Justice Department in the court today recommended to the judge that I be permitted to travel. It is our judge that made the decision unilaterally, apparently that these men should.....stay confined in Vietnam until this delegation can be constituted and the trip can get underway.

Question:

Well then how do you....how do you evaluate this decision? Rather obviously Judge HOFFMAN knew he was going against all these recommendations, a a no matter what his attitude, he certainly is not stupid from the stand point he knows that he is going against the State Department and everyone.

DAVIS:

Well, Judge HOFFMAN today made a statement that said to the effect that he regarded the North Vietnamese as the enemy and that a person such as myself could not travel to North Vietnam even when it was

DAVIS:
(Continued)

a question of the liberty of the three American pilots. Of course, speaking for myself I don't regard the North Vietnamese people as my enemy but the enemy of American people. I think the enemy is the pentagon that continues to place those GIs in that situation fighting a war that is senseless and brutal, illegal and unjust and that simply what has happened today, Judge HOFFMAN has lined up against the real enemy of the American people, namely the pentagon.

Question:

Mr. DAVIS, will you tell us why you said that this was July 4 release in honor of independence and revolution? Why then is it taking this long in waiting until your trial is coming up in public light?

DAVIS:

It has nothing to do with our trial. It has to do with the announcement made on July 4 in North Vietnam. It was then a matter of making arrangements for the delegation to go to Hanoi to secure the release of these three men. That first required one trip to Paris which Mr. DELLINGER made. Then a trip back to the United States to make the arrangements for the delegation and all this takes a matter of weeks. By withdrawing my name from the delegation would mean that much more time is wasted, whereas these men's liberty is at stake and I think it is an absolute outrage.

Question:

You wouldn't think that this is also a god send for your publicity campaign in this case?

DAVIS:

I don't think this.....that is a question here. I think that that's a very arrogant question for you to even ask, where these three men are involved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (176-48) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

DATE: August 8, 1969

Re Bureau airtel dated May 6, 1969, and Baltimore airtel to the Bureau captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka; (Principal Subject) ARL."

[redacted] who were separately interviewed on August 5, 1969, advised that they were present at the Unitarian Church, Baltimore, Maryland on March 31, 1969. The occasions was an affair sponsored by the Baltimore Defense Committee (BDC). Above captioned individual was the principal speaker.

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A characterization of the BDC is appended hereto.

Both informants advised that no mention was made during the course of the affair as to whether or not DELLINGER was receiving money for making a speech. Both informants advised that at the end of the meeting, a collection was taken up but no statement was made as to the disposition of the money collected.

On August 6, 1969, [redacted] Inspectional Services, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that he had talked with sources of the Police Department present at the March 31, 1969 affair, and they had advised him that no mention was made as to any payment to Mr. DELLINGER, nor was there any statement made as to the disposition of the money collected at the close of the meeting.

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[redacted] who is close to [redacted] BDC Organizer, advised on August 5, 1969, that monies collected at BDC sponsored affairs are handled by [redacted]

- EX-114
- 100-384411-321
- REC-40
- ② - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-121672) (REGIS. MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 176-48) (1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])

12 AUG 8 1969

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RCN:kss
(7)

5 AUG 18 1969



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BA 176-48

all of whom are active in the BDC. These three individuals do not disclose to other persons affiliated with the BDC as to what disposition is made of monies collected during the course of BDC meetings.

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APPENDIX

BALTIMORE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

On January 27, 1969, a source advised that the Baltimore Defense Committee (BDC) was organized on September 18, 1968, by a group of individuals active in conducting demonstrations against the war in Vietnam and the Selective Service System.

The BDC has conducted activities against the war in Vietnam and the Selective Service System and has, in addition, during the fall of 1968, demonstrated on behalf of nine individuals charged with destruction of draft records at a Selective Service Board in Catonsville, Maryland.

The source advised that headquarters for the BDC is 2525 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. There have been no officers elected in the BDC.

On May 27, 1968, a second source advised that Dean Pappas, principal organizer of the BDC and leader of the organization, stated during May, 1968, that he was working for the "New Left" and advocated militancy until a socialist America is achieved.

On May 5, 1969, the first source advised that the BDC continues to exist, maintain its headquarters at 2525 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and continues its activities against the war in Vietnam and the Selective Service System. The first source also advised on May 5, 1969, that there are no officers in the organization and that it continues to be led by Dean Pappas.

APPENDIX

8/8/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-39)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (176-60) (P)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka
ET AL
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)
ARL - CONSPIRACY

Re Boston airtel, 8/7/69.

Subject and wife located in Cottage #2, Green
Dolphin Cottages, Route 6, South Wellfleet, Mass.

Source advised subject spending part of his time
dictating to his wife, who is typing material for him.
Wife plans to return to work, NYC, approximately 8/15/69,
and subject will move to Cottage #5, where he plans to
remain until 9/1/69.

They have had no visitors and appear to be
seeking solitude and vacation.

Boston will report activities.

- 5 - Bureau (176-39) (RM)
 (1 - 176-1418)
 (1 - 100-161445)
 (1 - 100-384411)
1 - Chicago (176-5) (Sub C) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (176-133) (Info) (RM)
 (1 - 100-121672)
2 - Boston (176-60)
 (1 - 100-37416)

UHC:meg
(10)

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
136 AUG 14 1969

7 AUG 21 1969

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

FBI

Date: 8/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-39)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (176-60) (P)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRRELL DELINGER, aka
ET AL
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)
ARL - CONSPIRACY
(OO: CHICAGO)

b6
b7c

Re Boston airtel to Director, 8/6/69.

Spot fisurs at Wellfleet, Mass homes of _____
and others who might be sympathetic to DELINGER
causes negative.

Sources previously alerted who have viewed
DELLINGER photos recontacted but none have seen him.

No mail being received, Wellfleet Post Office,
for DELLINGER.

Postmaster, South Wellfleet, Mass., advised 8/7/69
three pieces of mail arrived c/o General Delivery for
DELLINGER from 339 Lafayette Street and 5 Beekman Street,
both NYC, and 2500 Filbert Street, San Francisco, California.
He will advise when above mail is called for.

Chicago and New York will continue efforts,
through sources, to obtain more specific current
information re DELLINGER's whereabouts.

- 5 - Bureau (176-39) (RM)
 (1 - ~~100-161445~~)
 (1 - 176-1418)
 (1 - 100-384411)
2 - Chicago (176-5) (Sub C) (RM)
3 - New York (176-133) (1 - 100-121672) (RM)
3 - Boston (176-60) (RM)
 (1 - 100-37416) WHC:nrg (13)

100-384411-

NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 12 1969

4 AUG 18 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-39-98

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 8/1/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-39)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (176-60) (P)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka;
ET AL
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS);
ARL - CONSPIRACY
(OO:CG)

b6
b7c

Re New York airtel to Director dated 7/24/69; Chicago teletype to Director dated 7/25/69.

[redacted] Manager, Provincetown-Boston Airlines, Inc., on 7/31/69 and 8/1/69, said no one using the name DELLINGER flew in or out of Provincetown 7/30 or 7/31/69. A reservation under "DILLIMAN" for flight, Provincetown to Boston, 8:10 a.m., 7/30/69, and return flight, Boston to Provincetown, leaving Boston 7:10 p.m., 7/31/69, was cancelled when no call was received by 7/29/69 reaffirming above reservations.

Flights in and out of Hyannis, Massachusetts, on above dates via Northeast Airlines, Executive Airlines or Cape

- 5-Bureau (176-39) (RM)
(1 - 176-1418)
(1 - 100-161445)
(1 - 100-384411) (DAVID TYRE DELLINGER)
2-Chicago (176-5 Sub-C) (RM)
3-New York (176-133) (RM)
(1 - 100-121672) (DAVID TYRE DELLINGER)
3-Boston (176-60)
(1 - 100-37416)

WHC:mac
(13)

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
172 AUG - 8 1969

~~5 AUG 5 1969~~

54 AUG 14 1969

Approved: [Signature]

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-39-96

BS-176-60

and Island's Flight Service under name of DELLINGER reflect no reservations or travel by anyone using that name.

Established sources, including Postmaster, Wellfleet, Massachusetts, have no information regarding DELLINGER's arriving at Wellfleet.

[redacted] of Wellesley, Massachusetts, who is an associate of DELLINGER, is currently in Montreal, Canada, and no one is currently residing in her home at Wellesley.

Above sources alerted and will advise of DELLINGER's arrival.

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will recontact USA to determine if DELLINGER changed his itinerary.

Will also determine if DELLINGER furnished any specific address at Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will recheck with Sarah Marquis Travel Service to determine if DELLINGER traveled 7/30-31/69, as scheduled.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 8/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-18010) (RUC)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

Re NY airtel to Bureau, 7/8/69.

Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio (conceal identity), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA [redacted] on 7/28/69 that DAVID DELLINGER was issued a check by Wright State University for \$200 on 3/26/69. It was endorsed and deposited in the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., on 4/11/69. It had a number below his signature of 033517223, which might be his account number.

[redacted] stated he had determined that the amount of the check was agreed upon between the Artist and Lecturer Series Committee of Wright State University, and either DELLINGER or his agent, and there was no known breakdown regarding expenses and/or services.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-121672) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

RMJ/mhc
(5)

EX-102

REC-31

100-384411-322

AUG 6 1969

INT. SEC.

Sent

M

Per

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 07-21-2008

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 8/1/69

Transmit the following in

Via AIRTEL

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER aka
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)b6
b7C

ReNYairtel and LHM, dated 7/25/69, captioned
"Travel of United States Citizens to Cuba, July 7, 1969
IS-Misc."

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM,
suitable for dissemination. Enclosed for Chicago are five
copies of the LHM.

The enclosed LHM is being sent to the Chicago
Division pursuant to previous instructions concerning the
subject's activity in connection with the investigation
entitled "DAVID T. DELLINGER aka, ET AL, ARL - Conspiracy."

The source mentioned in the LHM is X

b1

(S)

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because data
reported by the source mentioned in the LHM, if disclosed,
could result in the identification of a confidential source
of continuing value and compromise its future effectiveness.
Such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interests
of the nation.

The NYO will continue to follow and report activities
of the subject.

- 3-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1-176-1410) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
2-Chicago (Encls. 5) (RM)
(1-176-5 Sub C) (DAVID DELLINGER)
2-New York
(1-176-133) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)

RAC:pmh

(10)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

25 AUG 2 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED

UNRECORDED

cc New York
HQS, AMI, OSI, SS, STATE
CIA, RAO - (ZS, CD)
BY R/S SSC: dlu 8/16/69
100 & end 415 - 10

5-2296
CLASSIFIED BY 11-22-69
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/0 AUG 29 1969
Approved



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 1, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

David Tyre Dellinger

b6
b7C

On July 22, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] of Movement for a Democratic Society (MDS), in New York City, an off-campus non-student wing of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) advised that David Dellinger made arrangements for representatives of the "New Left" in the United States, who were in Cuba as of July 14, 1969, to attend a conference in Cuba, met with representatives of the National Liberation Front there. There were approximately 30 people in the group, including SDS members from New York and other SDS chapters around the country, as well as representatives of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV). The leading representative of SDS was Ted Gold, who is also leader of Teachers for a Democratic Society of MDS in New York. No MDS delegates were in attendance due to a factional dispute between SDS and MDS. Dellinger wanted Bob Gottlieb, MDS head, to represent that organization at the conference but Gottlieb was unable to attend due to pressure of business. (C)

(U)

DECLASSIFIED BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes A characterization of SDS is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

David Dellinger is characterized in the characterization of "Liberation" magazine which is attached in the appendix:

INTERESTED AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASS
DATE 12-8-81 PMC

12-2-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 JH/pte
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-1-82

5-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP7CE/UN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

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RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
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AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

1 100-384211-323

David Tyre Dellinger

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation" was published in the November, 1967 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, LIBERATION has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, LIBERATION has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old".

"In addition, LIBERATION will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists, and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent Movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order".

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist", but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-41323)-RUC-

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM-C
(KEY ACT: VISIT)
(OO:NEW YORK)

DATE: 8/22/69

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated 4/15/69.

Listed below are subscribers to telephone numbers requested by New York Division in referenced communication, along with all available background information in possession of Newark Division regarding subscribers.

On 5/5/69, [redacted] made available to IC [redacted] the subscribers of the following telephone numbers.

1. [redacted]

Newark Division indices reflects that [redacted] is an attorney. She served as a legal counsel in a Mississippi Summer Project in 1964 with a Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc. The committee was formed for the express purpose of providing legal counsel for civil rights demonstrators in key trouble areas of the south from June through October of 1964. [redacted] served on this committee from July 24 through August 4, 1964.

LOCATION:
NK 157-1593-3

Furnished: June 17, 1964, by MELVIN L. WULF, Legal Director, American Civil Liberties Union to the Memphis Office. Information furnished Director by Newark LHM and airtel captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT; LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 722/64; RM; OO:NO".

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Newark
PW/bak



5010-108

56 SEP 5 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-23

EX - 117

AUG 25 1969

IN/SEC.

b6
b7C

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

100-384411-324

NK 100-41323

On 7/10/69, Det. [redacted] of the Belleville P.D., advised IC [redacted] that their records do not reflect any information identifiable with [redacted]

2. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Newark Division indices reflects no information identifiable with [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On 7/24/69, [redacted] (protect identity), made available to SA [redacted] the subscribers to telephone numbers listed below:

1. [redacted]

Newark Division indices negative.

2. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Newark Division indices negative.

3. [redacted]

Newark Division indices negative.

4. DAVID DELLINGER
201-638-6542

5. [redacted]

Newark Division indices reflect that [redacted] was used as a neighborhood source by the Newark Office when DELLINGER resided in the Glen Gardner, N.J., area, in 1951.

NK 100-41323

b6
b7C

6.



Hampton, N.J.



FBI

Date: 8/21/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (176-60) (P)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka
ET AL
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS ARL - CONSPIRACY)
(OO:Chicago)

Fisur and source reflects subject continues his routine of typing in his cottage most of the time, making his own meals, and taking a daily swim and sunbath.

No contact or pertinent activities to report at this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

- cc: Rom 266
- 2- Bureau (176-1410)
 - 1- 100-~~121572~~
 - 2- Chicago (176-5-Sub C)
 - 2- New York (176-133)
 - 3- Boston
 - 1- 100-37416
- WFO:cau
(9)

100-38441-1-
NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 26 1969

176-1410
25 AUG 28 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-738

56 SEP 4 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 8/20/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (176-5) (P)

SUBJECT: DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka;
ET AL
ARL - CONSPIRACY
OO: CHICAGO

b6
b7C

K
Re New York airtel to Bureau, 8/14/69.

On 8/20/69, AUSA RICHARD G. SCHULTZ, Chicago, advised that New York summary report of SA [] dated 5/12/69, captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka, SM - C (Key Activist)", appears to be sufficient for his purpose of a ready reference of past organizational activities and background information concerning DELLINGER.

AUSA SCHULTZ also advised that current report on DELLINGER is being expeditiously prepared and he stated that with this current report, together with the above mentioned summary report, previous reports on DELLINGER need not be furnished.

- 2 - Bureau
(1 - 100-384411) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
- 2 - New York
(1 - 100-121672) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
(1 - 176-133) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
- 2 - Chicago
(1 - 100-43767) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)

HFB:kdj
(6)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

AUG 22 1969

RECEIVED

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
100 AUG 26 1969

176-1410-
AUG 22 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-734

44 SEP 2 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 8/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Date Forw. 8/18/69

How Forw. 684-B

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)

By BJO/low

1 - Bombing - CRA of 1964 Unit

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (176-133)

SUBJECT: DAVID T. DELLINGER aka;
ET AL
ARL-CONSPIRACY

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM concerning subject, DAVID T. DELLINGER and five copies of the LHM enclosed for Chicago, suitable for dissemination to USA, Chicago, Ill.

The source in the LHM is b2
b7D

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because data reported by the source, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value; compromise his future effectiveness. Such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interests of the nation.

The NYO will follow and furnish public material of the subjects.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) (1-100-384411) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
2 - Chicago (176-5) (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - New York (100-121672) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
1 - New York

RAC:ats
(7)

AGENCY: G-2, SEC. SER., STATE

C-FH

RAO (ISD, GRD, CD) IDIU

DATE FORW: 8/29/69

HOW FORW: RIS

BY: ms R:dlh

1cc. encl 918-D.

ENCLOSURE

59 SEP 11 1969

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per *[Signature]*

NOT RECORDED

192 SEP 3 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-772

ALL APPROPRIATE OFFICES AND AGENCIES NOTIFIED OF DECLASSIFICATION VIA R/S 7/28/76. DJF:mp

DECLASSIFIED BY
4417, 7/19/76
GTT:mp

100-384411-

AUG 15 1969

dave dellinger:

10¢

New Urgency

On Vietnam

I.

There are some signs that the United States, like a wounded beast, may be gradually moving to extricate itself from Vietnam, killing and clobbering as it goes. If so, this is a tentative policy which would be reversed any time there was a let-up in military pressures in Vietnam or in political pressures at home. It is accompanied by unprecedented military escalation (bombing and shelling beyond the limits of human comprehension plus active implementation of the Phoenix Plan for assassinating 80,000 village cadres of the N.L.F.) and is aimed at extorting in Paris the political concessions which will keep a U.S. foothold in Vietnam. As the *New York Times* admits, "[both inside and outside the Nixon administration] the argument is over how many Americans can be withdrawn, how quickly, without defeating the purpose for which they went to Vietnam in the first place" (Sunday, June 22, *The Week in Review*). In other words, the tentative new policy reflects not the slightest lessening of U.S. determination to control Vietnam (and the rest of the world) in the interests of American capitalism and anti-communism. Instead, it reflects a long delayed but ultimately unavoidable response to the fact that the United States is losing the war on the terrain and in the arena of world and domestic politics. There are at least three basic reasons why it requires *more* rather than less anti-war action, both in the form of massive national protest and in grass-roots resistance activities.

1. Faced with the prospect of "going under" in the same crush of public opposition which made it impossible for Lyndon Johnson to run for re-election, Nixon is trying desperately to prevent active, catalytic expression of the country's underlying discontent. His strategy has been, first, to ask for time to study the situation and formulate new policy; then to create a mood of false optimism by leaking dishonest reports of "secret talks," "progress in Paris," declining morale in the N.L.F. and the D.R.V., "improvement" in the morale and efficiency of the puppet troops (a truly ridiculous claim), and impending American military victory. Now he offers phony concessions, such as the

withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops.

Phony for the sheer tokenism of it, as when a university admits 30 students from the ghetto or a union takes ten black apprentices. But phony also for a less obvious reason: American troops spend most of their time holed up in tiny enclaves, vulnerable to repeated mortar and rocket attacks. They venture out only in periodic savage actions which provide psychological reassurance for the generals and lifers (feeding their *machismo* and careerist ambitions) but are carried out at great cost in GI lives, thus adding to the discontent both in the armed forces and at home. Increasingly the major U.S. aggression is being carried out by genocidal bombing and strafing of the liberated zones, the activity which so far has the least political repercussions at home because of the resulting low American but high "communist" death tolls. The U.S. has given up on conquering territory or pacifying the Vietnamese but hopes to terrorize the liberation forces into yielding major concessions at Paris. So this highly publicized "proof" of peaceful intent and military improvement is a bummer. It is Nixon's equivalent of Johnson's April Fools' Eve bombing halt north of the 19th parallel, where it was most costly and least effective, a move that Hermann Kahn had recommended as a step toward greater military efficiency which could be presented to the public as a step toward peace.

As Richard Ward has pointed out in the *Guardian*, "The number of troops to have taken out is in the low range of what has been widely reported in the press as 'excess' or 'fat' within the U.S. command. Robert G. Kaiser of the Washington Post, for example, in a May 11 dispatch from Saigon stated that there was a widespread belief among American officers of all ranks in Vietnam 'that at least 50,000 U.S. troops could now be withdrawn without significantly affecting the allied war effort.' ... During a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on March 27, Senator Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) reported that according to an assistant to Secretary of State Rogers, a system of gradual withdrawal could prolong the war by two or three years. The official had asserted that 'the American people will be bought off with phased withdrawals'." (*Guardian*, June 21)

2. Inaction, apathy, allowing ourselves to be bought off, leaving it up to the government to phase out the war at its own pace could lead at the very least to an unnecessary extension of the war by months or even years. Yet every week that the war continues, thousands of Vietnamese and Americans are killed or wounded; others are tortured in prison or confined under inhuman conditions in military stockades. It may be boring to march down the streets in yet another anti-war

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

parade; it may be frightening to face the mace, clubs and handcuffs of the police; it may be irritating to take part in coalition activities at which some of the marchers or speakers portray life styles or political viewpoints contrary to one's own. But these are minor problems compared to the sufferings, sacrifices or deaths of those who are carrying out the struggle in Vietnam.

3. The establishment is on the run and it is necessary to keep it there. So far it has only taken steps which are intended to cool off the public while it continues to pursue its original war aims. The *Sunday Times* cynically sums up the establishment's objective: "Will the American public, offered for the first time a discernible, measureable reduction in the cost of the war in lives and dollars, relax its anti-war pressure and support a continued effort to win an 'honorable' peace?" (June 22)

But the U.S. can continue its dishonorable efforts to win a dishonorable peace only if the public does indeed relax its anti-war pressure. Caught in a desperate situation, the establishment has been forced to employ a strategy which will work, if the anti-war movement allows it to work, but will turn into an establishment disaster if an aroused and intelligent anti-war movement takes advantage of the openings created.

This strategy, which began under Johnson and continues under Nixon, attempts to convince the public of the administration's good faith in working for peace by offering a series of palliatives and promises which are not intended to interfere with prosecution of the war. In the short run, several of these gestures have been quite successful in de-energizing the anti-war movement, but as the war has continued and the movement has become more sophisticated and realistic about what is going on, the government has been forced to raise the ante in order to have any effect at all. First the opening of talks in Paris, then the end to bombing in the North, now the open troop withdrawal—all have aroused serious expectations of peace. In the first two instances the immediate result was a temporary diminution in public anger and protest, followed, however, by increased impatience. The Vietnamese were quick to see that by calling the U.S. bluff and appearing in Paris they had the opportunity to set up an irreversible dynamic which imposed on the United States a much-reduced time span in which it must either win the war or be forced to end it *—with or without having achieved its objectives*. Because they appear to have known more about the morale of U.S. troops than General Westmoreland and the Pentagon, they realized that the peace hopes generated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

by the Paris talks would immensely increase the army's problems with its own troops, and that this would compensate for and ultimately overcome any temporary defections in civilian anti-war protest. It is worth noting that with characteristic ideological rigidity and practical stupidity, the Progressive Labor Party derided the Vietnamese as revisionists who, by going to Paris, had sold out the Vietnamese people, America's revolutionary working class and (worst of all) Progressive Labor. They failed to notice that the Vietnamese arrived with an unyielding line on fundamentals, a seductive flexibility on secondary matters, and a realistic appraisal of the political dynamics that were being created.

For the first several years of the war, the anti-war movement had the crucial but unrewarding task of preventing the building of a national consensus in support of the government. Those who complain that teach-ins, massive demonstrations and nonviolent resistance had no effect because they did not lead to a negotiated peace or the withdrawal of troops fail to realize the tremendous significance of what was accomplished, particularly against a background of political naivete and non-involvement, a tradition of righteous patriotism, and the Cold War legacy of anti-communist brain-washing.

Now the government is in serious trouble. It can't win in Vietnam, either with its ground troops or in its attempts to establish a South Vietnamese government that is both pro-American and politically respectable. For all practical purposes Ky has disappeared, Thieu is hated by all and trusted by no one, and the little clique of generals and landlords who have sold themselves in turn to the Japanese, the French and the Americans are checking their escape routes and filling their foreign bank accounts with American aid money. The United States is having difficulty bombing the patriots into submission. American money and technology are not all-powerful after all.

At home the war is immensely unpopular but lingers on, cushioned by the traditional passivity of the population, the lack of a tradition of direct action, the reluctance of most people to involve themselves in political matters (except in the treadmill of electoral politics). But there is a tremendous reservoir of disillusionment and discontent waiting to be tapped. The movement's job is to subordinate its tactical disagreements and doctrinal disputes to the need for highly visible and energizing public action. There are many possible formulas under which this can happen without causing any group or viewpoint to lose its separate identity or abandon its own program. For about two and a half years, from April of 1965 through

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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October of 1967, groups which hated and distrusted one another's politics managed to work together to plan and carry out actions that transformed the political climate and forced the Johnson administration onto the defensive. In that case we were all pushed not only by our sense of outrage but by the rising minority tide of anti-war sentiment, as shown first by the thousands, then by the tens of thousands, ultimately by the hundreds of thousands who belonged to no organization but responded to coalition calls for action. Now there is an overwhelming majority out there, millions as a matter of fact, not pushing us and even reluctant to get involved, but fed up with the war, fed up with promises and delays, distrustful of Nixon and the Pentagon, anxious for the troops to come home and the war to be over. Our job is to find a way to build a sense of public outrage and urgency that will give Nixon this year no alternative but to end the war, just as Johnson last year had no alternative but to withdraw from the Presidential race, turn down the military's request for 206,000 troops, and send his negotiators to Paris.

32

Obviously the anti-war movement should organize public actions for Hiroshima and Nagasaki week, and should continue the diverse organizing and resistance activities that express the nature and emphases of the various organizations—everything from GI organizing and aid to deserters to dramatic public readings of the names of the dead. As a counter to American chauvinism and as a proper indication of equal concern for the Vietnamese victims of American aggression, reading of the war dead should include the Vietnamese—for example, "John Jones and 30 Vietnamese . . . etc."

Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week is important in order to build on the tradition of anti-war protest and national self-discovery stimulated by America's use of the atom bomb. The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave the lie to America's disinterested self-righteousness in World War II, exposed its underlying racism and power drives, previewed the Cold War, and indicated the need for total renunciation of war. This year the anniversary is important for two additional reasons: 1) The plans for development of the ABM which are based on the monstrous illusion that somehow nuclear war can be fought with safeguards that allow human survival; and 2) The importance of a combined American-Japanese campaign against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which comes up for renewal in 1970.

But August is not a time when the largest turnouts are possible; and in any event if Hiroshima-Nagasaki week is successful, the momentum will carry on to the fall. By autumn, if events in Vietnam, Paris and the United States (including

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

continued Federal and local repression) follow their most likely course, the time will be ripe for public disillusionment with Nixon and insistence on ending the war. Preliminary discussions have been under way for some time, and a keen sense of expectancy is developing. On June 22nd, the New Left section of SDS adopted a 2-part outline for fall action which reflects the mood of the movement. A broad conference of anti-war forces is meeting in Cleveland on the July 4th weekend with the opportunity to work out such a program.

The plan calls for:

- 1) Massive anti-war demonstrations in Chicago, September 26 through 28. The date was chosen because of the urgency of demonstrations as soon as possible after Labor Day as practical, and because the trial of The Conspiracy begins in Chicago on September 24th.

- 2) Setting a deadline date for ending the war and observing that date with massive regional protests, as a signal that there can be no business as usual in the United States until there is peace in Vietnam, SDS selected November 8th as the deadline, a date which gives the movement a six week interlude between the major events—long enough to organize but not so long as to let the government off the hook.

An alternative deadline of October 15th has been proposed by Mass Pax, and adopted by a group of 90 college editors and student body leaders across the country. The idea of a public deadline for ending the war is timely. It expresses and builds on the public mood of impatience. Since the people who have adopted October 15th see it as a date on which students will strike for one day and use the time to organize local communities, in preparation for 2 days of strikes and anti-war organizing the next month (3 days the next month, etc.), I see no irreconcilable conflict between the two proposals. By the middle of November the entire anti-war movement will have said to the country: No further delays can be tolerated. The war must be ended—Now!

The Chicago demonstrations are important for several reasons. The government's increased reliance on police brutality and political indictments to try to divide and intimidate the movement must be met head-on. Chicago has become the symbol of governmental refusal to tolerate anti-war protest whenever it threatens to influence national events. The Conspiracy (the organization of the eight indicted men) decided not to ask for a change of venue for their trial, believing that the issue should be joined at the scene of the government's crime. For a broad coalition of the movement to choose that time and place to mount a massive protest

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

against war and racism is the clearest possible public statement that the movement will not allow itself either to be intimidated or to be divided into "good" and "bad" children. Neither The Conspiracy nor other groups heading for Chicago wants the major issue to be governmental repression. The demonstrations should represent continued attacks on the problems that caused the Convention protests in the first place—the war, racism, and the corporate society.

Within the proposed framework of actions in Chicago on September 26-28th and in Washington or elsewhere on November 8th, there are many questions of tactics and detail to be worked out. Should there be five or six regional centers where actions also take place on either or both of these dates? What actions should there be in addition to the ones which bring together the greatest numbers for few hours? Some of these matters naturally will depend on the initiative of particular organizations, which decide to organize and take responsibility for non-coalition events, but both in September and in November it is important that there be mutual respect and forbearance among the different sections of the movement.

2. 3

One final observation: the way the war ends will have important repercussions in the coming years. Politically the U.S. is an underdeveloped country. One manifestation of this is the superstitious belief in the underlying decency of American institutions and the responsiveness of the government to the public will, as expressed in the normal electoral process and supplemented by lobbying and petitioning in Washington. This attitude underestimates the importance of the government behind the visible government—the power structure of American capitalism. There is indeed a huge reservoir of decency in the American people but normal that decency is frustrated and prostituted by corporate capitalism, which makes the drive for profits and power, at home and abroad, the dominating force in American policy.

As a concrete way of accelerating the transition already under way from narrowly anti-war activity to the broader struggle against the lethal structure of the military-industrial complex, it may be time for the anti-war movement to project mass actions against corporate as well as political targets. To date, the transition has been mostly in terms of platform rhetoric with here and there a misguided emphasis on creating Leninist vanguards which concentrate on ideological purity, sectarian infighting and a romantic idealization of the working class.

This is not the time to sketch out the details of possible efforts to impede the functioning of in-

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dustries which are murdering people in Vietnam and simultaneously exploiting American consumers and workers, pandering to male chauvinism, and corrupting American education and politics. But a possible inside-outside strategy could combine careful organizing of workers within the corporate insulation with the outside pressure of demonstrators nonviolently interfering with the smooth operation of warfare capitalism. Firms which rely on precision technology and tight production schedules are highly vulnerable to such actions. The fact that telephone company employees in California openly joined consumer representatives in an attempt to defeat the company's bid for a rate increase indicates the possibility for worker-citizen action. Similarly, there is growing evidence that white-collar technicians are prepared to scrutinize the moral implications of their work as evidenced by the March 4 scientists' action.

The energy released and political structures created by regional anti-war, anti-corporate actions might help propel the movement into the post Vietnam War period when it will have to focus on causes as well as symptoms—for the sake of preventing future Vietnams and in order to struggle for self-determination and economic brotherhood at home.

This editorial is reprinted from the
July issue of LIBERATION.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David T. Dellinger

APPENDIX

1.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation" was published in the November, 1967 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, LIBERATION has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, LIBERATION has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old".

"In addition, LIBERATION will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists, and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent Movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order".

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist", but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 8/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (176-133)
SUBJECT: DAVID T. DELLINGER aka
ET AL, ARL-CONSPIRACY

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel to the Director 7/29/69 and Chicago airtel to New York (interoffice) dated 7/31/69 captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)."

Concerning the request from USA, THOMAS FORAN regarding the past organizational activities, meetings attended and the like which the subject has attended since he became of interest to the Bureau; all such data is contained in New York summary report of SA [redacted] dated 5/12/69 captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER aka SM-C (Key Activist)." An additional copy of this report was furnished to Chicago per their request dated 7/31/69.

A current report bringing the subject's activities up to date is being expeditiously prepared and will be immediately furnished to Chicago for proper dissemination.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
(1-100-384411) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
2 - Chicago (176-5 Sub C) (RM)
2 - New York (176-133)
(1-100-121672) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)

RAC:jra
(7)

176-1410-
E AUG 15 1969

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 20 1969

SEP 12 4 35 PM '69

b6
b7C

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-711

NY 176-133

The Chicago Division is requested to advise if the NYO should furnish the previous reports re DELLINGER on whether the summary report aforementioned will suffice.

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Date: 8/13/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

b6
b7c

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (176-401) (RUC)

SUBJECT:
SM - ANA

ReCGairtel to Director, dated 7/29/69, and
entitled "DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka; ET AL, ANTI-RIOT LAWS -
CONSPIRACY".

A review of the NY files reflects no information
available as requested in re airtel.

In Newark letter to Director, dated 6/25/69,
entitled, "SHAKEDOWN; IS - MISC"; the attached LHM mentions
the fact that the subject is closely connected with the
production of "Shakedown" which is an underground newspaper
published out of New York.

At this time it is unknown whether subject resides
in the Newark or New York Office area. New York is conducting
a security investigation, NYfile 100-166859, in an effort to
identify and locate subject, and Newark is requested to do
same. All pertinent information will be sent to the Bureau
by appropriate communication under the 100 case caption.

3-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-) (DAVID T. DELLINGER)
3-Chicago (176-5) (RM)
(1-176-8)
2-Newark (100-) (RM)
1-New York (100-166859)
1-New York

XEROX COPY

100-384911 -

NOT RECORDED

172. AUG 20 1969

MMR:jgm
(11)Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 AUG 26 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI (100-384411)) DATE: 8-12-69

FROM : SAC, New York (100-121672)

SUBJECT: David Tyre Dellinger aka
SM - C (Key Activist)SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)☒ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 8-12-69

Reason for the delinquency: Agent handling other effedite
work.Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: on or before
8-26-69,AEC zone designation; e. g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)☒ No administrative action necessary.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
August 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

BUfile 100-384411
NYfile 100-121672

SUBJECT: *0* DAVID DELLINGER

CHARACTER: SM-C

REFERENCE: REPORT 5/12/69

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence:

Employment: Editor, Liberation Magazine
339 Lafayette Street
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Copy to *Sec. Service*
by routing slip for

☒ Info ☐ action

Date *8/20/69*
by *SSA dkk*

100-384411-

NOT RECORDED

12 AUG 12 1969

FD-122 DETACHED

~~RECEIVED~~
~~INT. SEC.~~

Copy to Sec. Service
INT. SEC.

AUG 22 1969

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 100-384411)

DATE: 8/11/69

SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

Card UTD
Card sent 00

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER, aka
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☒ Change ☐ Delete

Name		FBI Number																									
Aliases																											
Citizenship <input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien																											
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		Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female																									
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<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE																											
Date of Birth		Place of Birth																									
Position in Organization		Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)																									
		Editor, Liberation Magazine 339 Lafayette Street New York, New York																									
Residence Address																											

REGISTERED MAIL
②-Bureau
1-New York
RAC:ecf
(3)

100-384411-

NOT RECORDED

12 AUG 12 1969

57 AUG 28 1969

RACIAL INT. SEC.
INT. SEC.
S.M. P. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile-100-384411)

DATE: 8/11/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER, aka
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
8/18/69b6
b7C

Re:

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab <input type="checkbox"/> Priority I <input type="checkbox"/> Priority II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority III
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist <input type="checkbox"/> WWP <input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP <input type="checkbox"/> SDS <input type="checkbox"/> RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG <input type="checkbox"/> PLP <input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL <input type="checkbox"/> ANA <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> AWC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BNT			
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any. Editor, Liberation Magazine 339 Lafayette Street New York, New York		Residence Address	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	

REGISTERED MAIL

2-Bureau

1-New York

RAC:ecf

(3)

1969

100-384411-

NOT RECORDED

12 AUG 12 1969

 RAC:ecf
 INT. SEC.
 11/18/69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

8/25/69

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-121672)

From: Director, FBI (100-384411)

DAVID TYRE ^DDELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ReBuairtel 4/3/69 which instructed your office to submit daily airtels setting forth information developed concerning subject's activities and results of your efforts to develop additional coverage.

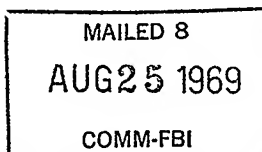
You are requested to submit an airtel setting forth identities of additional informants and sources developed since referenced Bureau airtel. Also set forth an analysis of your present coverage of the subject and indicate your plans for developing additional coverage.

MSR:djb *dyj*
(4)

NOTE:

Since 4/3/69 New York has been submitting daily airtels on captioned subject. New York being instructed to submit communication delineating results of efforts to develop additional necessary coverage, status of current coverage, and future plans. This is necessary to evaluate need for continuing daily airtel requirement.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



EX-114

REC-42

100-384411-325

TO AUG 26 1969

51 SEP 2 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 8/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-39)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (176-60)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka
ET AL
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)
ARL - CONSPIRACY
(OO: CHICAGO)

b6
b7C

CARBON COPY

Recontact with sources previously alerted reflected no flights on or off Cape Cod, Mass., by DELLINGER. Daily risers of home of [redacted] Wellfleet, Mass., reflected her home is still unoccupied. She will be in Montreal, Canada, until 9/1/69, according to the postmaster in Wellfleet. Since [redacted] is affiliated with "Liberation" magazine and an associate of DELLINGER, her unoccupied home would be a logical place for DELLINGER to be if he was in Wellfleet.

Chicago and New York advise Boston of any new information re DELLINGER's whereabouts.

⑤ Bureau
(1-100-161445)
(1-176-1418)
(1-100-384411)
2-Chicago (176-5(SubC))
2-New York (176-133)
(1-100-121672)
3-Boston
(1-100-37416)
WHC:car
(12)

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
100 AUG 11 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-39-97

Approved: 249
Special Agent in Charge
51 AUG 10 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE AUG 21 1969	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/10-8/15/69
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------	---

b6
b7C

TITLE OF CASE

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY

ls

CHARACTER OF CASE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 07-21-2008

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REFERENCES:

Summary report of SA [redacted] at NY
dated 5/12/69.

CG airtel to Bureau dated 7/29/69, captioned
"DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka ET AL, ARL-CONSPIRACY".

NY airtel to Bureau dated 8/14/69, captioned as
above.

ENCLOSURES:TO BUREAU (2)

APPROPRIATE ^P AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 0/99
DATE 11/5/81 SP

Two copies of FD 376, one of which is for
transmittal to Secret Service, Washington D.C.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

8-Bureau (100-384411) (Encs. 2)
1-Secret Service, NYC, (RM)
1-Chicago (176-41) (RM)
3-New York (100-121672)

100-384411-326

8 AUG 25 1969

REC-71

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	ACST, CIA, S.S., [redacted]
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	8/26/69
How Fwd.	R/S
	MSR/ [redacted]

Classified by 3048 PWT/ep
Declassify on: OADR
A.C. [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM 11
DATE OF REVIEW

SEC. [redacted]
[redacted]

100-384411-326
100-384411-326
8/24/69

COVER PAGE

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-121672

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The radio station speech by DEELLINGER on April 5, 1969 was monitored in the NYO by SE [redacted] and SA [redacted] and is maintained in 100-165563-1B(1).

b6
b7C

It is to be noted that the report furnished by [redacted] (NY T-15) was originally recorded by him in Hungarian and the day after the speech, [redacted] translated his notes into English. Although parts of the speech recorded by [redacted] appear to be incoherent in English, after due consideration it was decided to insert that portion of DEELLINGER's speech into the report rather than paraphrase it and run the risk of being inaccurate. It is further noted that a copy of [redacted] notes have been furnished to Chicago and the original copy is filed in Buffalo file 134-1543, should this be utilized in DEELLINGER's prosecution regarding Bufile 176-1410.

b6
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NY 100-121672

ADMINISTRATIVE:

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Individuals mentioned in this report are characterized where suitable information was available.

Organizations mentioned in the report were characterized where Bureau approved characterizations were available.

This report contains information bringing the subject's activities up to date, which is suitable for dissemination to the USA, CG for assistance in the Anti-Riot Law investigation (Bufile 176-1410). In this regard, no information obtained from a technical source is contained in the report.

The SA who pretexted "Liberation" magazine on 5/19/69, was [REDACTED]

The SAS who observed the subject on 6/2/69, were [REDACTED]

The SA who taped the subject's speech on 7/15/69 was [REDACTED]

The subject is presently a Key Activist and on the Agitator Index of the NYO.

DELLINGER is presently the subject of Bureau investigation captioned "DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka ET AL, ARL-CONSPIRACY", CG Office of Origin, their file being 176-5 SUB C.

The report is classified "Confidential" because data reported by NY T-1 through NY T-22, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness; such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interests of the nation.

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NY 100-121672

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INFORMANTS:

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Identity of Source

File Where Located

NY T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-121672-927
-870

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NY T-2

[REDACTED]

Instant report

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(By request)

NY T-3

[REDACTED] (X) 4

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100-121672-935
-925
-964 p. 1,2,3

b2
b7D

NY T-4

[REDACTED]

100-121672-1017

(Protect)

NY T-5

[REDACTED]

100-121672-1016

(Protect)

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NY 100-121672

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D):

Identity of Source

File Where Located

NY T-6

100-121672-836 p. 8

[REDACTED]

(Protect)

NY T-7

100-128968-296

[REDACTED]

-305

100-121672-903

(By request)

NY T-8

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-9

[REDACTED]

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NY T-10

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NY T-11

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NY T-12

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NY T-13

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NY T-14

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100-121672-809

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NY 100-121672

INFORMANTS (CONT'D):

Identity of Source

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File Where Located

NY T-15

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100-121672-857
pp. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

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b7C
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NY T-16

[REDACTED]

100-121672-836 pp. 7, 8

NY T-17

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-18

[REDACTED]

(U)
Used to Characterize
RENNIE DAVIS

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NY T-19

[REDACTED]

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NY T-20

[REDACTED]

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NY T-22

[REDACTED]

(U)

[REDACTED]

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LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will follow and report
activities of the subject.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Copy to:

1. - Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of:

Date:

8/21/69

Field Office File #:

100-121672

Bureau File #: 100-384411

Title:

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
DATE
TO (S) JITS
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

Office: New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Synopsis:

DELLINGER presently resides at 1177 E. 98th St., Apt. 5G, Brooklyn, NY and is the Editor of "Liberation" magazine. DELLINGER spoke in Baltimore, Md., Los Angeles, Calif., Buffalo, NY and NYC during April through July 1969 and leveled severe criticism against the U.S. and the U.S. policies in Vietnam. When speaking publically at universities, he requests \$500.00 per appearance when the university contributes to the fee. Ten checks were made payable to DELLINGER drawn against the account of "Liberation" in NYC for \$50.00 each during April and May 1969. DELLINGER and seven others were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in 3/69 for violation of the Anti-Riot Laws arising from the Democratic Nat'l Convention demonstrations held in Chicago, 8/68. DELLINGER publically commented concerning his upcoming conspiracy trial that "they will not go peacefully to their trial; they will show the world that it is the United States that is on trial and not the eight persons that were indicted". DELLINGER at a forum held in NYC said he would take on a more violent attitude towards the "peace movement". The forum dealt with the "Pros and Cons of Draft File Destruction" and he said that overt acts such as burning of draft files are more beneficial to the "movement" because it produces more publicity. He said that if 1000 or 10,000 draft boards were destroyed, it would paralyze the entire draft system. In July 1969, DELLINGER conferred with representatives of North Vietnam to arrange for the release of American POWs held in North Vietnam. He continues to control the

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/21/89
4-30-89

Classified by 3042 PWT
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-384411
NYfile 100-121672
Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

August 21, 1969

Re: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

SYNOPSIS (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) which maintains contacts with the governments of Cuba, N. Vietnam, and the NLF of S. Vietnam, for propaganda purposes. DELLINGER successfully retained his leadership position of NMC when his ability was questioned at the National Anti-War Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio in July 1969. At the conference he agreed with proposals put forth by SDS to hold a demonstration in Chicago, Illinois on 9/24/69. He said the "movement" has to go "further left" and be "more militant and revolutionary". (C)

(U)

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NY 100-121672

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND DATA

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A. Residence

MRS. David Tyrell Dellinger

DELLINGER presently resides with his wife, [redacted] at 1177 East 98th Street, Apartment 5G, Brooklyn, New York. DELLINGER is supposedly looking for an apartment in Connecticut, but no specific details are known at this time. DELLINGER is presently vacationing at Cape Cod, Massachusetts and reportedly will be there until September 1, 1969.

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[redacted]
July 23, 1969 and
August 11, 1969

B. Employment

DELLINGER, as of August, 1969, was considered to be the Editor of "Liberation" magazine and maintains an office at 339 Lafayette, Street, New York City.

NY T-1
August 12, 1969

A characterization of "Liberation" magazine is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

"Liberation" magazine, the "National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam", and the office of DAVID DELLINGER were all formerly located at 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and as of June 6, 1969, moved to 339 Lafayette Street, New York City.

NY T-2
June 6, 1969

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NY 100-121672

C. Finances

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In April, 1969, it was learned that DELLINGER's wife, [redacted] recently returned to work because of her husband's financial situation. DELLINGER receives his personal monies from that earned through the publication of "Liberation" magazine. His travel is usually connected with a speech commitment and the group requesting his presence is required to furnish travel expenses plus a fee for giving the speech before he is to appear for the engagement. (C)

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NY T-3
April 14, 1969

DELLINGER was issued a check by Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio, for \$200 on March 26, 1969. The amount of the check was agreed upon between the Artist and Lecturer Series Committee of Wright State University and DELLINGER or his agent. The payment was for the speech which was delivered at a meeting held at Oleman Auditorium on April 7, 1969, by DELLINGER at the Wright State University.

NY T-4
July 28, 1969

By the use of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 19, 1969, it was learned that DELLINGER charges \$500 to speak at universities when the university contributes to the fee. The call was made to "Liberation" magazine office.

On February 27, 1969, DELLINGER spoke at De Pauw University, Green Castle, Indiana, and the Student Senate of De Pauw Activities paid DELLINGER \$1,000 to speak on the campus.

NY T-5
July 18, 1969

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NY 100-121672

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DELLINGER spoke at a "Teach In" on political repression at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on May 12, 1969. The Associated Students of UCLA paid from the Associated Students Fund a \$250 honorarium to DELLINGER along with \$290 for his travel expenses from New York.

NY T-6
May 15, 1969

A bank account is maintained by "Liberation", 339 Lafayette, Street, New York City, at the Chemical New York Trust Company, 265 Broadway, New York City. Activity within the account for April, 1969 revealed checks dated April 11, 1969, April 10, 1969, April 14, 1969, April 18, 1969, and April 23, 1969, payable to DAVE DELLINGER, all in the amount of \$50. Additional activity for April reveals a check dated April 1, 1969, payable to [redacted] and deposited in the Central State Bank. Balance in the account as of April 28, 1969, was \$4,739.44.

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A review of the account for May of 1969 reveals checks dated May 2, 1969, May 7, 1969, May 12, 1969, May 20, 1969, and May 26, 1969, payable to DAVE DELLINGER, each for \$50. Additional activity reveals that checks dated May 5, 1969, May 13, 1969, and May 19, 1969, were made payable to [redacted] each for \$100. Balance in the account as of May 28, 1969, was \$1,028.06.

NY T-7
April 28, 1969 and
May 28, 1969

This information is not to be made public except through a usual proceeding followed by a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. HENRY LENZ, Assistant Treasurer, Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 265 Broadway, New York City.

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NY 100-121672

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A bank account was opened on May 19, 1969, at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 1115 Union Square, New York City. It was a regular checking account in the name of "The Conspiracy", 339 Lafayette Street, New York City. The account lists as its business, "Anti-War Organization" and had an initial deposit of \$500, which was in the form of a check drawn on the Amalgamated Trust and Savings, Chicago, Illinois. The officers of the organization are listed as follows:

n.4
DAVID DELLINGER, President
BARBARA WEBSTER, Treasurer
LESLIE EAGAN, Secretary

Any two of the above may sign on the account.

NY T-8
May 26, 1969

The above information is not to be made public except through the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Miss SARA T. MALLOY, Senior Vice-President, Amalgamated Bank of New York, 1115 Union Square, New York City.

DELLINGER formerly maintained a checking account at the Chemical New York Trust Company, 265 Broadway, New York City. The balance of this account as of June 19, 1969, was \$.16, and the account was closed on June 20, 1969.

NY T-7
June 23, 1969

This information is not to be made public except through the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. EDWARD MAHALICK, Assistant Manager, Chemical Trust Company, 265 Broadway, New York City.

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D. Arrest

DAVID T. DELLINGER, along with seven other individuals, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, on March 20, 1969, for violation of the Anti-Riot Laws and Conspiracy in conjunction with his activities at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois in August, 1968. All defendants have pled not guilty. DELLINGER and the other seven defendants' travel has been restricted by the United States District Court, to the continental United States and the Island of Puerto Rico.

E. Travel, Speeches, and Public Appearances

On March 31, 1969, a meeting of the "April Action" was held at the First Unitarian Church in Baltimore, Maryland. DELLINGER spoke at the meeting about his indictment in Chicago, Illinois, stating that more Actions such as that of the "Catonsville 9" and others should be committed. (It is noted the "Catonsville 9" were recently arrested for publicly destroying draft records in Catonsville, Maryland.)

DELLINGER cautioned against any activities that might tend to make martyrs out of him or others because this was a mistake the "Old Left" had made and the same mistake should not be repeated. DELLINGER asserted that everyone in the movement should be prepared to go to jail, because it offered so many advantages for making the movement larger and stronger. He stated that every trial was an opportunity to educate the people of the United States politically and when it came to going to jail, he said that time should be spent organizing prisoners. DELLINGER remarked that he had spent three years in jail and found the prisoners receptive to political education and organization.

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NY 100-121672

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DELLINGER also stated the knowledge he had gained by visiting Vietnam convinced him the United States could not win the war and that the United States should withdraw all United States troops and indemnify the Vietnamese for the losses the United States had caused in Vietnam. DELLINGER remarked the present strategy in Vietnam is two-fold. First, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is using the pacification program as a tool to exterminate 80,000 Vietnamese leaders, and secondly, the military has stopped its "search and destroy" missions in favor of locating the Vietcong and then destroying them by heavy bombings.

DELLINGER spoke highly derogatory of the capitalistic system in the United States and the present and past leaders of the United States Government, both elected and appointed. He called for more militancy in the anti-war movement and explained the importance of broadening the aims of the anti-war movement to include civil rights, racism, and poverty, which he said are other problems arising from the type of governmental system that exists in the United States.

NY T-9 |
April 1, 1969

NY T-10
April 2, 1969

NY T-11
April 3, 1969

On April 5, 1969, during an anti-war demonstration in New York City, DELLINGER delivered a speech which was broadcast over radio station WBAI, FM, in New York City. In part, DELLINGER stated:

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NY 100-121672

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓ "All right now. The United States, which started that little stuff in Vietnam and then wanted to have it glorified and pacified, and approved in Chicago, has indicted eight demonstrators for crossing state lines and using interstate facilities to start a riot. We have decided to call ourselves 'The Conspiracy' because that is one of the charges, that we conspired to start a riot".

On April 5, 1969, a massive demonstration against the United States involvement in the Vietnam War was held in New York City. After a march up Broadway, a rally was held in Central Park in New York City. DELLINGER addressed the gathering in the park and spoke against the War in Vietnam and against the Government in general.

NY T-12
May 9, 1969

On May 4, 1969, DELLINGER spoke at a fund raising benefit for "The Conspiracy" in New York City. DELLINGER spoke at the affair and stated that the defense during the upcoming trial in Chicago, Illinois will be political rather than legal. He added that RICHARD DALEY, (Mayor of Chicago) should be on trial instead of the eight policemen. DELLINGER remarked that if "they had set out to be incendiary, they would have done a much better job of it". DELLINGER denied the charge of conspiracy and said the movement was to broad for that.

NY T-13
May 5, 1969

On May 12, 1969, DELLINGER had a reservation booked to travel via American Airlines, Flight 474, to Buffalo, New York. The reservations also reflect that he was to depart Buffalo, New York, on May 13, 1969, via American Airlines Flight 73 and arrive in Los Angeles, California, on the same day.

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NY 100-121672

NY T-14
May 12, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A meeting was held at Norton Union Hall at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYBU), Buffalo, New York. DELLINGER spoke at the affair.

The speech given by DELLINGER is set forth as follows:

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The next speaker was David Dellinger.. He speaks about a conspiracy which took place in Chicago. He said they were accused because they went over State borders and started a conspiracy with eight people. They were all indicted, and the indictment was looked over by a committee of the President, President Nixon, and to these eight people a ninth one was added.. At the same time, 21 colored people were arrested with the charges that they wanted to destroy buildings in New York City. Here, David Dellinger read from a book which was from the second world war where Hitler's people were saying after their Reichstag was burned, those who destroyed it wanted to build theaters and museums also. This was to sway public opinion, and now the United States Government is doing the very same thing against these 21 people. They say we want to protect public buildings, and for this reason, they were arrested. He was citing two laws, one against rioting under which they were indicted. According to him, under this law anybody can be arrested because they invited people on the telephone to the Chicago Convention. He gave as a demonstration a child steals a candy, it is a felony, and if you speak about stealing candy, it is a misdemeanor. Under this, they were indicted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Eight policemen were also indicted, to balance out the case. They feel these are victims of society who are serving the written law.

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Our purpose in the future is to have young Ted Kennedy elected, who is very liberal-minded and he is going to help our cause. He said they should have indicted four generals instead of the eight of us; General Westmoreland, General Electric, General Motors and General Dynamics. He said they decided that they are not going to defend themselves once there will be eight of them, but they are going to go into an offense instead of defense. They will say yes, there was a conspiracy against the military and imperialist powers. We want to offend instead of defend ourselves.

All eight of us agreed about five major points. One is that this system in the United States is the one which creates all the sins and the brutality. We would be guilty if we would have not come here into this town. We only regret we did not do more. We are going to accuse those who charge us, including the jury, saying that you are the ones who are guilty serving the power structure. We would also tell them that it was impossible to have a conspiracy because the whole United States has a revolution, and eight men could not have created such a widespread reward. Our goal is to tell as

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many people as possible to go into different states, to step over the state lines so that we would not be the only ones, the eight of us, who could be charged with this conspiracy. We want to have 20 movement centers established from which we can direct the movements of the revolution for the whole country. We realized that if we just protest peacefully, nobody is listening to us. These are suppressed so we have to use violence.

Finally, he said about the conspiracy that we have to bring out the true identity of the courts and show to the people that they are helping the rich and those who are the shrewd ones. These judges look like kings from the Middle Ages. They even have their fools in their courtrooms. The whole country was surprised that even white ones were beat up in Chicago. If this would be the case on TV, it would be a great surprise to the whole country. This could really bring out the true identity of the United States courts, and this would be one of the goals to have this whole case on TV.

He calls himself a conspirator and feels that the indictment did him and the others a favor. They were able to agree on the fundamental goals and these fundamental goals and purposes should be used in other conspiracies. We should get together with other organizations, analyze the situation

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NY 100-121672

and work against the suppressing powers. It is not enough to go with good desire, but we have to figure out everything beforehand. For example, there are three organizations represented here. These agree on the fundamental principles. So let us analyze the situations with other organizations and let us show who is the true enemy.

He mentions that he was in North Viet Nam several times and he was trying to prove the point that the Declaration of Independence is not including the colored people and the natives, the Indians.

NY T-15
May 13, 1969

NY 100-121672

On May 13, 1969, a "Teach-In" on Political Repression was held on the campus of the UCLA. The "Daily Bruin", of May 14, 1969, a daily campus newspaper of UCLA, reported that DELLINGER spoke at the affair. DELLINGER was quoted as saying "There is a parallel in the development of repression here and that in Germany, when HITLER was consolidating Nazi power: First the indictment of liberals like SPOCK, the indictments in Chicago and other such indictments." The article also reported that DELLINGER outlined the points on which political repression can be fought in the courts and said that "If violence is the concern of society, then the wrong people were indicted because the institutions perpetuating the war precipitated the events in Chicago." The paper quoted DELLINGER as commenting that the challenge of the validity of the courts by HUEY NEWTON and the indictments stemming from the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago are symptomatic of a society where a radical organization becoming effective meets repression.

DELLINGER also leveled criticism at Chicago Mayor RICHARD DALEY for the use of police at the 1968 Democratic Convention. He also criticized American colleges and universities for allowing Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) to exist on campus and he labeled American colleges and universities as generally repressive because many of them accept Government grants and were then forced to meet certain requirements and standards imposed by the Government. DELLINGER, in his criticism of Mayor DALEY, claimed DALEY had caused a juggling the Chicago votes in 1960 to enable JOHN KENNEDY to win the presidency.

NY T-16
May 13, 1969

SPOCK, mentioned above, is Doctor BENJAMIN SPOCK, a noted Pediatrician, who was charged with conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Laws, of the United States, which charges have recently been dropped by the United States.

NY 100-121672

HUEY NEWTON is characterized in the characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP), which is attached hereto.

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A rally was held at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue in New York City on June 2, 1969. The rally was held for the benefit of "The Conspiracy", and at the rally, DELLINGER gave a short speech to the gathering. At one point in his speech, DELLINGER mentioned a phrase from CLARENCE DARROW's autobiography that said if a youth steals candy from a candy store, he is charged with a misdemeanor, but if two youths conspired to steal candy from the same store and do not steal candy, they are prosecuted for conspiracy, which is a felony, for this is the law of the land. DELLINGER also said that at the trial in the fall, the defendants will have the chance to challenge the conspiracy law which was written in 1803.

DELLINGER went on to speak of the many phases of the Chicago disturbances, and riots, and so stated that in the fall, "They will not go peacefully to their trials, they will show the world that it is the United States that is on trial and not the eight persons that were indicted".

NY T-1
June 4, 1969

It was also reported at the affair held on June 2, 1969, that DELLINGER stated the "establishment" should have been indicted for the disturbances during the 1968 Democratic National Convention and not the eight individuals, including himself who were "selected by the Government". DELLINGER said there was a police riot at the convention since the police were well-trained; disciplined; in formation and were only carrying out orders. He said the reaction of the anti-war

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NY 100-121672

movement to Government repression is to turn against capitalism and further, that the repression of the anti-war movement results in the strength of this movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Observations of Special
Agents of the FBI
June 2, 1969

Also at the rally, DELLINGER spoke of all the present "movements" getting together instead of fighting each other and sort of advocate the present need for limited violence.

NY T-17
June 16, 1969

DELLINGER was to depart NYC on June 26, 1969, via United Airlines Flight 909, from La Guardia Airport to arrive in Chicago, Illinois the same day. DELLINGER had returned reservations to New York City via American Airlines Flight 152, leaving Chicago, Illinois on June 26, 1969, and arriving at New York City that day.

NY T-14
June 25, 1969

A forum was held on June 29, 1969, at Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West Fourth Street, New York City. The topic of the forum was the "Pros and Cons of Draft File Destruction". DELLINGER was among the panel of speakers at the forum and in response to numerous questions concerning the draft. He advocated continuation of that resistance by the "movement", by relating that this resistance can no longer be in a pacifist nature, but must continue in a more violent way. DELLINGER did not elaborate as to the method of violence or what specific type of violence was to be taken. He did say, however, that as a result of the analysis of the non-violent method to date concerning the draft, he felt that this method had not been effective and stated that such overt acts of violence

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NY 100-121672

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

such as the burning of draft files and other acts of this type did produce far more publicity and, as a result, would be more beneficial to the movement.

In reply to a query as to whether or not DELLINGER would remain a pacifist, he retorted that he would now take on a more violent approach regarding his attitude towards the peace movement. He stated that if anyone ever wanted to get a revolution in this country started, they would have to take a violent rather than a non-violent approach.

DELLINGER said that action against one draft board is insignificant, but if there were a hundred draft boards destroyed, on one given date, this would have a tremendous impact on a nation, but if a thousand or 10,000 draft boards were destroyed simultaneously, this would paralyze the entire draft system. DELLINGER stated that to insure total destruction of the draft system, secrecy would be the prime requisite so that this type of action could be carried out and become effective.

NY T-1
July 1, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-121672

On July 15, 1969, a press conference was held in the lobby of the Federal Building at Chicago, Illinois. The press conference consisted of statements by DAVID DELLINGER and RENNIE DAVIS regarding DAVIS' forthcoming visit to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

member of RENNIE DAVIS was one of the founders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and in the fall of 1967, visited North Vietnam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY T-18
August 8, 1968

A characterization of SDS is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

The recording of the press conference was made by an SA of the FBI. It is as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DAVE DELLINGER:

As you may know, I just returned from Paris, where I succeeded in working out the arrangements with the North Vietnamese, who gave the release of three American war pilots. While I was in Paris, I conferred with Ambassador HENRY CABOT LODGE, who assured us that the government would do everything possible to make sure there was no interference with this release. We worked out a team of four representatives of the American anti-war movement who were scheduled to leave New York City at 9:00 o'clock tonight in order to make a very close connection with the one weekly plane into Hanoi on Friday. This would have expedited the release of the prisoners and brought them home to their families in the most rapid way possible. All this was explained to the Government Justice Department and State Department and we went into court a few minutes ago with Judge HOFFMAN with an agreement between the United States Attorneys and the attorneys for ourselves that RENNARD DAVIS, Rennie Davis, one of the defendants in this case, would be permitted to leave the jurisdiction of the court to travel to Hanoi and speed the return of these prisoners to the United States. In a fanciful reaction, Judge HOFFMAN spoke angrily of the enemy countries and denied permission for DAVIS to leave the court. This means that under the most favorable circumstances and with the best efforts on his part to work out a replacement for DAVIS with somebody who will be familiar with the delicate negotiations, will be trusted and will have the confidence of the Vietnamese, at the very least the release of the prisoners will be delayed for one week, which we consider to be tragic at this time with the anticipation of the families,

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DAVE DELLINGER:
(Continued)

the anticipation of the prisoners themselves; and we are trying very hard to get around this. We have immediately made an appeal and we ought to be heard by Justice KERNER of the Appeals Court in a few minutes. It is just a very slight chance that if he overrules Judge HOFFMAN and grants permission that Mr. DAVIS will be able through use of helicopters, in making the connection and actually get on the ICC plane on Friday.

Question:

Mr. DELLINGER, I would like you to tell us one thing before you are through. Why was DAVIS selected when you knew he was under indictment here and there would undoubtedly be trouble in getting him to a country with which we have no diplomatic relations?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, perhaps we foolishly believe the old American saw about being innocent until proven guilty. He has been indicted, but he has not been found guilty of any crime. Secondly, the indictment stems from Mr. DAVIS' determination to end the war in Vietnam. Demonstrations demanding such things as an end to the bombing, which have now taken place but was not granted by the Government at that time, and now a total withdrawal of American troops. Mr. DAVIS' position on these matters plus the fact that he has had contact with the Vietnamese in the past over the question of prisoner release makes him peculiarly capable of carrying out this trip. We're not saying that under no circumstances could nobody else do it, but we are saying that this is an unfortunate set back which will take given the fact that there is only one plane a week to Hanoi, will take at least a week to repair.

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Question:

He would be the best propaganda man as far as the North Vietnamese were concerned wouldn't he?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, I don't know what you mean by propaganda. I was asked the other day at a similar conference if I felt I was being used by the Vietnamese, and I said well, since I support the Vietnamese position that American troops should be completely and unequivocally withdrawn from Vietnam. I think it is impossible for me being used by them. In addition, I'm happy to play any part I can to get three prisoners home to their families.

Question:

(A few unintelligible words) using them as pawns for the enemy, for North Vietnamese propaganda?

DAVE DELLINGER:

Well, I think it is clear that what we're interested in is Vietnam having the same self-determination that the United States got for itself in 1776, self-determination as a people and that nobody is using any pawns, any prisoners as pawns. This is a simple humanitarian act in which three people are being released to come home to their families. Now it does not mean, of course, that there are not other prisoners there. It is clear too that the problem of the prisoners and the problem of the GIs that are being killed everyday in Vietnam cannot be resolved until the United States makes the firm decision that Vietnam is entitled to the same independence and the same freedom from foreign aggression that it covets for itself. Now, I would like to introduce Mr. DAVIS. Would you let me (pause)

Question:

(unintelligible)

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DAVIS:

Roughly a year ago on July 4, the North Vietnamese released three prisoners as a humanitarian gesture to the American people to commemorate July 4, our own Independence Day. I think this gesture was made more than anything else to remind us that this country was founded on a revolution, and founded on a fight for our own freedom and our own independence day, a fight that goes on today in Vietnam. Now, again to commemorate July 4 of 1969, the North Vietnamese have announced that they are prepared to release three pilots to a representative delegation of the anti-war movement in the United States. I am privileged to have been selected to be one of those people to play a small part in bringing back these three men to their families. I think that it is clear that for myself and for millions of other Americans who have worked against this war that we have been engaged in, an unrelentless search is out to bring home our troops from Vietnam and if we can play this small part in bringing these three men back promptly and speedily, we certainly want to do it. I am absolutely incensed and outraged that a judge who was the judge demonstrator at the Democratic Convention who came to Chicago to protest four more years of JOHNSON's war policy and are now under indictment that that judge now views - that he has the right to say that this delegation has to be slowed down and that those men in North Vietnam have to spend another week or longer in a prisoner-of-war camp in that country. I think that it is a tragedy that this judge has made this decision. I think it is an indication that this judge is not fit to judge demonstrators against the war,

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DAVIS:
(Continued)

people who have in every conceivable way made it clear that they will continue to fight in this country to bring home every American soldier and not just these three pilots.

Question:

Mr. DAVIS, if you are denied the appeal, will you go anyway?

DAVIS:

Well, I think that we'll have to consult very carefully with our attorneys and with the other representatives on the delegation. There's no question that very complicated negotiations are involved here with the Vietnamese and with our own groups. There's no question that this delegation is going to be delayed because of this decision, if it is not overturned at the appeal level, and I'll have to make a personal judgment as to whether or not these men's liberty is so in jeopardy that I would have to consider violating the order that was made today by Judge HOFFMAN.

Question:

Will you tell me Mr. DAVIS how it was that you were selected and who selected you to lead this delegation?

DAVIS:

Well, the committee who organized the delegation was a committee of the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam which is the largest coalition of anti-war draft resisters, students and women and black liberation groups in the United States. The delegation was represented by its chairman by the Mobilization Chairman DAVE DELLINGER in Paris and a number of problems were made in Paris and it was finally agreed upon in Paris that this four-man delegation of the North Vietnamese....the North Vietnamese are granting the visa for the four people and for one of the people not to participate now or to be thrown out by a decision of this court jeopardizing the whole delegation and connections will now have to be resumed

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DAVIS:
(Continued)

both here in the United States and probably in Paris before a delegation could be put forward. It is not possible for this delegation to move without the (pause) it would be a violation of the agreement that was reached in Paris, a a a to have a delegation that did not include the four people that were worked out in that country.

Question:

Wasn't this an understanding with our own State Department too that this....

DAVIS:

This has the support of the State Department. It was recommended by the State Department to the court that I be permitted to travel to Hanoi to bring back these three prisoners. The Justice Department in Washington concurred with that decision. The Government United States Attorney representing the Justice Department in the court today recommended to the judge that I be permitted to travel. It is our judge that made the decision unilaterally, apparently that these men should.....stay confined in Vietnam until this delegation can be constituted and the trip can get underway.

Question:

Well then how do you....how do you evaluate this decision? Rather obviously Judge HOFFMAN knew he was going against all these recommendations, a a no matter what his attitude, he certainly is not stupid from the stand point he knows that he is going against the State Department and everyone.

DAVIS:

Well, Judge HOFFMAN today made a statement that said to the effect that he regarded the North Vietnamese as the enemy and that a person such as myself could not travel to North Vietnam even when it was

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DAVIS:
(Continued)

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a question of the liberty of the three American pilots. Of course, speaking for myself I don't regard the North Vietnamese people as my enemy but the enemy of American people. I think the enemy is the pentagon that continues to place those GIs in that situation fighting a war that is senseless and brutal, illegal and unjust and that simply what has happened today, Judge HOFFMAN has lined up against the real enemy of the American people, namely the pentagon.

Question:

Mr. DAVIS, will you tell us why you said that this was July 4 release in honor of independence and revolution? Why then is it taking this long in waiting until your trial is coming up in public light?

DAVIS:

It has nothing to do with our trial. It has to do with the announcement made on July 4 in North Vietnam. It was then a matter of making arrangements for the delegation to go to Hanoi to secure the release of these three men. That first required one trip to Paris which Mr. DELLINGER made. Then a trip back to the United States to make the arrangements for the delegation and all this takes a matter of weeks. By withdrawing my name from the delegation would mean that much more time is wasted, whereas these men's liberty is at stake and I think it is an absolute outrage.

Question:

You wouldn't think that this is also a god send for your publicity campaign in this case?

DAVIS:

I don't think this.....that is a question here. I think that that's a very arrogant question for you to even ask, where these three men are involved.

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NY 100-121672

DELLINGER had reservations booked on American Airlines flight 363, departing New York City at La Guardia Airport on July 3, 1969, for Cleveland, Ohio. DELLINGER had a return reservation on American Airlines flight 36, leaving Cleveland, Ohio, on July 6, 1969.

NY T-14
July 1, 1969

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DELLINGER travelled to Cleveland, Ohio, to take part in a national anti-war conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1969, which is mentioned in this report.

DELLINGER had passage booked to Paris, France, via Air France Airlines, which indicated he was to depart on flight 044 from John F. Kennedy International Airport on July 7, 1969, and had a return reservation to New York City via Air France flight 017, departing Paris, France, on July 11, 1969.

NY T-14
July 7, 1969

DELLINGER was to travel to Paris, France, to confer with the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks to finalize plans for the release of an unknown number of American prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese. DELLINGER, at the meeting, would attempt to "sell" the North Vietnamese on an all black American delegation receiving the release of the prisoners of war, probably in Cambodia, at a date yet to be established. This black delegation was tentatively made up of Reverend JESSIE JACKSON, Chicago, Illinois, JOHN WILSON, New York City, and an unnamed representative of the BPP from San Francisco, California. ~~(S)~~

(U)

NY T-3
July 7, 1969

The July 19, 1969 issue of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, carried an article entitled, "Opponent of War Flies To Paris for POW Talks." The article reflects that DAVE DELLINGER left New York City on July 7, 1969, for Paris at the invitation of the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks to arrange the release of three United States prisoners being held by Hanoi. The article reflects that RENNIE DAVIS, a co-defendant with DELLINGER, among eight under Federal indictment stemming from demonstrations

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at the Democratic National Convention, said DELLINGER received a telegram from the North Vietnamese delegation on July 5, 1969.

The July 10, 1969 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Dellinger in Paris Sees Hanoi Aides on Prisoners." This article described DELLINGER as an "American pacifist" and states that he met with a high North Vietnamese official on arranging for the release of three United States prisoners whom Hanoi has promised to release.

DELLINGER had passage booked on July 30, 1969, for air travel from Provincetown, Massachusetts, on Provincetown Airways, departing that day to Boston, Massachusetts. DELLINGER had a connecting flight in Boston, Massachusetts, that day via American Airlines flight 227 for Chicago, Illinois. DELLINGER was to return by air, leaving Chicago, Illinois, on July 31, 1969, on American Airlines flight 104 to Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently a shuttle flight from Boston back to Provincetown, Massachusetts, on July 31, 1969.

NY T-14
July 23, 1969

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (NMC)

As of April, 1969, there had been no changes in the original aims and purposes of the NMC since its inception. The principal reason for its functioning is to foster opposition to the war in Vietnam, and the organizational policies are still controlled by DAVE DELLINGER.

The NMC and DELLINGER maintain contacts with the governments of Cuba and North Vietnam, as well as representatives from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam for propaganda purposes. Such contacts, DELLINGER feels, gives both the organization and himself notoriety in the anti-war movement and builds their image in the movement. (C)

(U)

The NMC and particularly DELLINGER wants to foster closer ties with black militants opposed to the Vietnam war solely for the purpose of building his image by showing the organization as being an integrated anti-war group. (C)

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NY 100-121672

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(U) DELLINGER, since the Democratic National Convention, is reluctant to get involved with the BPP but feels it is something that has to be done to enhance his leadership position and image. DELLINGER regards all black extremists as people not to be involved with; however, he feels it a necessity to solidify the anti-war movement and not jeopardize his position of leadership. (C)

(U) DELLINGER presently functions as the dominating figure within the anti-war movement, and as a result, militants need him for whatever financial possibilities he may have in the future, and the moderates respect his judgment. (C)

NY T-3
April 14, 1969

(U) Plans put forth by the NMC at a meeting held in New York City in April, 1969, indicate DELLINGER called for a demonstration in support of the people indicted in connection with the National Democratic Convention demonstrations in August, 1968. Supposedly, DELLINGER has enlisted the support of the SDS and particularly that segment of SDS that supports MARK RUDD's leadership of the organization. He enlisted their support to carry off the proposed Chicago demonstration to take place the date the eight individuals will go to trial in Chicago. The "Trotskyite" element within the NMC has voiced disapproval over planned demonstrations in Chicago, and as a result, DELLINGER's leadership ability has been questioned. (C)

NY T-3
June 23, 1969

(U) On April 12, 1969, the NMC, as well as other "movement groups" then headquartered at 5 Beekman Street, New York City, held a party at 339 Lafayette Street in New York City. The purpose of the party was to help raise funds to underwrite the moving of the offices of these groups to the new Lafayette Street address. DELLINGER attended the party. (C)

NY T-3
April 21, 1969

(U) A Steering Committee meeting of the NMC was held on April 22, 1969, at Academy Hall in New York City. DELLINGER chaired the meeting. The basic purpose of this meeting was to announce a proposed demonstration on September 24, 1969, (C)

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NY 100-121672

at Chicago, Illinois. DELLINGER proposed to invite all anti-war and anti-draft groups to future meetings to get their views on joining in the demonstration.

NY T-3

April 28, 1969

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The NMC, as of May 22, 1969, had no longer any executive power over all anti-war organizations. The power now in New York City lies with the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee (FAPPC). Due to this change in the power structure, DELLINGER has been sitting in on as many meetings held by the FAPPC as possible. At the time of the inauguration in Washington, D.C., there was a bitter argument and fight and a split within the NMC. The NMC still holds meetings, but these meetings have little significance over local organizations and committees in New York.

NY T-1

May 22, 1969

members of
III. ATTENDANCE AT THE NATIONAL ANTI-WAR
CONFERENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
JULY 4-5, 1969

On June 13, 1969, a meeting of the NMC was held in New York City for the purpose of discussing possible participation in the forthcoming National Anti-War Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1969. Reportedly, this conference was organized by SIDNEY PECK, NMC Co-Chairman from Cleveland, Ohio, with the help of the "Trotsky faction" of NMC to formulate plans for an anti-war demonstration in Washington, D.C. on November 1, 1969. PECK reportedly is attempting to generate support to eliminate DELLINGER as NMC leader inasmuch as PECK is of the opinion DELLINGER is not doing enough and questions his leadership ability. *(S) u*

X DELLINGER is reportedly giving support to the MARK RUDD faction of SDS who were planning a demonstration to take place in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1969, at the time the trial commences for those arrested in connection with the National Democratic Convention demonstrations. *(S) u*

NY T-3

June 19, 1969

June 24, 1969

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Prior to the National Anti-War Conference, there was a movement to "dump" DELLINGER as the Chairman of NMC. One of the main claims of this movement was that DELLINGER was becoming too radical. Certain individuals felt that the NMC was no longer a variable organization under DELLINGER and that he had not been offering any leadership to the anti-war movement. At the conference, DELLINGER offered no defense to the allegations made aforementioned, but moved around from group to group getting his support organized. Individuals opposed to DELLINGER's leadership attempted to dissolve the existing Steering Committee of NMC and establish a new one. A proposal to replace DELLINGER went before the existing Steering Committee of NMC, where it was defeated. DELLINGER, therefore, prevailed as the national leader of NMC.

(U)

At the conference, DELLINGER appeared to be using JOHN WILSON, a Negro, as a sounding board on whether to bring BPP leadership into the NMC activities. WILSON advocated BPP representation on the Steering Committee of NMC, and it was anticipated that this move would give NMC more control of BPP if BPP agrees to involve itself with the NMC.

(U)

NY T-3
July 7, 1969

On July 4 and 5, 1969, the National Anti-War Conference was held in Cleveland, Ohio. The conference was called by the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council in order to unite the anti-war movement in the United States. The conference was used to form a new national coalition to lead the anti-war movement. This conference replaced the old leadership of the NMC and adopted a new name, the New Mobilization Committee.

During the conference, DELLINGER supported a proposal for a march to be held in Chicago on September 24, 1969. In the march, SDS will unite with the BPP to form a march based on the conspiracy trials which commence in Chicago on that date. This proposal by DELLINGER was highly opposed by the socialist groups as they felt this will turn into a confrontation march.

(U)

Another suggestion was that a march would consist of all states sending one person for each that had died in that state in the war. Each person would wear a large tag identifying the dead soldier that he would represent.

(U)

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NY 100-121672

(U) This line would then march single file to a destination to be determined at a later date. ~~(C)~~

DELLINGER was very critical of this idea as being billed as "peaceful". DELLINGER said that "you cannot help numbers grow by being peaceful because nobody will notice it". He stressed the importance of setting up defense committees all over the United States for all "political prisoners" so as to show the power of the movement and not give them a weak appearance. ~~(C)~~

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NY T-19
July 10, 1969

At the conference, DELLINGER agreed with the proposal set forth by the SDS. This proposal was a massive anti-war action to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 24, 1969. DELLINGER also agreed with the proposal of a massive action to be held in Chicago, Illinois during the week of September 24 through September 29, 1969, to be followed by a march and demonstration in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1969.

NY T-20
July 7, 1969

IV. WRITINGS

On August 8, 1969, a pamphlet entitled, "New Urgency on Vietnam," which indicates it is an editorial reprint from the July issue of "Liberation" written by DAVE DELLINGER.

NY T-1
August 8, 1969

The article is set forth as follows:

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dave dellinger:

New Urgency

On Vietnam

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I.

There are some signs that the United States, like a wounded beast, may be gradually moving to extricate itself from Vietnam, killing and clobbering as it goes. If so, this is a tentative policy which would be reversed any time there was a let-up in military pressures in Vietnam or in political pressures at home. It is accompanied by unprecedented military escalation (bombing and shelling beyond the limits of human comprehension plus active implementation of the Phoenix Plan for assassinating 80,000 village cadres of the N.L.F.) and is aimed at extorting in Paris the political concessions which will keep a U.S. foothold in Vietnam. As the *New York Times* admits, "[both inside and outside the Nixon administration] the argument is over how many Americans can be withdrawn, how quickly, without defeating the purpose for which they went to Vietnam in the first place" (Sunday, June 22, *The Week in Review*). In other words, the tentative new policy reflects not the slightest lessening of U.S. determination to control Vietnam (and the rest of the world) in the interests of American capitalism and anti-communism. Instead, it reflects a long delayed but ultimately unavoidable response to the fact that the United States is losing the war on the terrain and in the arena of world and domestic politics. There are at least three basic reasons why it requires *more* rather than less anti-war action, both in the form of massive national protest and in grass-roots resistance activities.

1. Faced with the prospect of "going under" in the same crush of public opposition which made it impossible for Lyndon Johnson to run for re-election, Nixon is trying desperately to prevent active, catalytic expression of the country's underlying discontent. His strategy has been, first to ask for time to study the situation and formulate new policy; then to create a mood of false optimism by leaking dishonest reports of "secret talks," "progress in Paris," declining morale in the N.L.F. and the D.R.V., "improvement" in the morale and efficiency of the puppet troops (a truly ridiculous claim), and impending American military victory. Now he offers phony concessions, such as the

withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops.

Phony for the sheer tokenism of it, as when a university admits 30 students from the ghetto or a union takes ten black apprentices. But phony also for a less obvious reason: American troops spend most of their time holed up in tiny enclaves, vulnerable to repeated mortar and rocket attacks. They venture out only in periodic savage actions which provide psychological reassurance for the generals and lifers (feeding their *machismo* and careerist ambitions) but are carried out at great cost in GI lives, thus adding to the discontent both in the armed forces and at home. Increasingly, the major U.S. aggression is being carried out by genocidal bombing and strafing of the liberated zones, the activity which so far has the least political repercussions at home because of the resulting low American but high "communist" death tolls. The U.S. has given up on conquering territory or pacifying the Vietnamese but hopes to terrorize the liberation forces into yielding major concessions at Paris. So this highly publicized "proof" of peaceful intent and military improvement is a bummer. It is Nixon's equivalent of Johnson's April Fools' Eve bombing halt north of the 19th parallel, where it was most costly and least effective, a move that Hermann Kahn had recommended as a step toward greater military efficiency which could be presented to the public as a step toward peace.

As Richard Ward has pointed out in the *Guardian*, "The number of troops to have taken out is in the low range of what has been widely reported in the press as 'excess' or 'fat' within the U.S. command. Robert G. Kaiser of the Washington Post, for example, in a May 11 dispatch from Saigon stated that there was a widespread belief among American officers of all ranks in Vietnam 'that at least 50,000 U.S. troops could now be withdrawn without significantly affecting the allied war effort.' ... During a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on March 27, Senator Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) reported that according to an assistant to Secretary of State Rogers, a system of gradual withdrawal could prolong the war by two or three years. The official had asserted that 'the American people will be bought off with phased withdrawals'." (*Guardian*, June 21)

2. Inaction, apathy, allowing ourselves to be bought off, leaving it up to the government to phase out the war at its own pace could lead at the very least to an unnecessary extension of the war by months or even years. Yet every week that the war continues, thousands of Vietnamese and Americans are killed or wounded; others are tortured in prison or confined under inhuman conditions in military stockades. It may be boring to march down the streets in yet another anti-war

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parade; it may be frightening to face the mace, clubs and handcuffs of the police; it may be irritating to take part in coalition activities at which some of the marchers or speakers portray life styles or political viewpoints contrary to one's own. But these are minor problems compared to the sufferings, sacrifices or deaths of those who are carrying out the struggle in Vietnam.

3. The establishment is on the run, and it is necessary to keep it there. So far it has only taken steps which are intended to cool off the public while it continues to pursue its original war aims. The *Sunday Times* cynically sums up the establishment's objective: "Will the American public, offered for the first time a discernible, measureable reduction in the cost of the war in lives and dollars, relax its anti-war pressure and support a continued effort to win an 'honorable' peace?" (June 22)

But the U.S. can continue its dishonorable efforts to win a dishonorable peace only if the public does, indeed relax its anti-war pressure. Caught in a desperate situation, the establishment has been forced to employ a strategy which will work, if the anti-war movement allows it to work, but will turn into an establishment disaster if an aroused and intelligent anti-war movement takes advantage of the openings created.

This strategy, which began under Johnson and continues under Nixon, attempts to convince the public of the administration's good faith in working for peace by offering a series of palliatives and promises which are not intended to interfere with prosecution of the war. In the short run, several of these gestures have been quite successful in de-energizing the anti-war movement, but as the war has continued and the movement has become more sophisticated and realistic about what is going on, the government has been forced to raise the ante in order to have any effect at all. First the opening of talks in Paris, then the end to bombing in the North, now the open troop withdrawal—all have aroused serious expectations of peace. In the first two instances the immediate result was a temporary diminution in public anger and protest, followed, however, by increased impatience. The Vietnamese were quick to see that by calling the U.S. bluff and appearing in Paris they had the opportunity to set up an irreversible dynamic which imposed on the United States a much-reduced time span in which it must either win the war or be forced to end it *—with or without having achieved its objectives*. Because they appear to have known more about the morale of U.S. troops than General Westmoreland and the Pentagon, they realized that the peace hopes generated

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by the Paris talks would immensely increase the army's problems with its own troops, and that this would compensate for and ultimately overcome any temporary defections in civilian anti-war protest. It is worth noting that with characteristic ideological rigidity and practical stupidity, the Progressive Labor Party derided the Vietnamese as revisionists who, by going to Paris, had sold out the Vietnamese people, America's revolutionary working class and (worst of all) Progressive Labor. They failed to notice that the Vietnamese arrived with an unyielding line on fundamentals, a seductive flexibility on secondary matters, and a realistic appraisal of the political dynamics that were being created.

For the first several years of the war, the anti-war movement had the crucial but unrewarding task of preventing the building of a national consensus in support of the government. Those who complain that teach-ins, massive demonstrations and nonviolent resistance had no effect because they did not lead to a negotiated peace or the withdrawal of troops fail to realize the tremendous significance of what was accomplished, particularly against a background of political naivete and non-involvement, a tradition of righteous patriotism, and the Cold War legacy of anti-communist brain-washing.

Now the government is in serious trouble. It can't win in Vietnam, either with its ground troops or in its attempts to establish a South Vietnamese government that is both pro-American and politically respectable. For all practical purposes Ky has disappeared, Thieu is hated by all and trusted by no one, and the little clique of generals and landlords who have sold themselves in turn to the Japanese, the French and the Americans are checking their escape routes and filling their foreign bank accounts with American aid money. The United States is having difficulty bombing the patriots into submission. American money and technology are not all-powerful after all.

At home the war is immensely unpopular but lingers on, cushioned by the traditional passivity of the population, the lack of a tradition of direct action, the reluctance of most people to involve themselves in political matters (except in the treadmill of electoral politics). But there is a tremendous reservoir of disillusionment and discontent waiting to be tapped. The movement's job is to subordinate its tactical disagreements and doctrinal disputes to the need for highly visible and energizing public action. There are many possible formulas under which this can happen without causing any group or viewpoint to lose its separate identity or abandon its own program. For about two and a half years, from April of 1965 through

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October of 1967, groups which hated and distrusted one another's politics managed to work together to plan and carry out actions that transformed the political climate and forced the Johnson administration onto the defensive. In that case we were all pushed not only by our sense of outrage but by the rising minority tide of anti-war sentiment, as shown first by the thousands, then by the tens of thousands, ultimately by the hundreds of thousands who belonged to no organization but responded to coalition calls for action. Now there is an overwhelming majority out there, millions as a matter of fact, not pushing us and even reluctant to get involved, but fed up with the war, fed up with promises and delays, distrustful of Nixon and the Pentagon, anxious for the troops to come home and the war to be over. Our job is to find a way to build a sense of public outrage and urgency that will give Nixon this year no alternative but to end the war, just as Johnson last year had no alternative but to withdraw from the Presidential race, turn down the military's request for 206,000 troops, and send his negotiators to Paris.

Obviously the anti-war movement should organize public actions for Hiroshima and Nagasaki week, and should continue the diverse organizing and resistance activities that express the nature and emphases of the various organizations—everything from GI organizing and aid to deserters to dramatic public readings of the names of the dead. As a counter to American chauvinism and as a proper indication of equal concern for the Vietnamese victims of American aggression, reading of the war dead should include the Vietnamese—for example, "John Jones and 30 Vietnamese . . . etc."

Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week is important in order to build on the tradition of anti-war protest and national self-discovery stimulated by America's use of the atom bomb. The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave the lie to America's disinterested self-righteousness in World War II, exposed its underlying racism and power drives, previewed the Cold War, and indicated the need for total renunciation of war. This year the anniversary is important for two additional reasons: 1) The plans for development of the ABM which are based on the monstrous illusion that somehow nuclear war can be fought with safeguards that allow human survival; and 2) The importance of a combined American-Japanese campaign against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which comes up for renewal in 1970.

But August is not a time when the largest turnouts are possible, and in any event if Hiroshima-Nagasaki week is successful, the momentum will carry on to the fall. By autumn, if events in Vietnam, Paris and the United States (including

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continued Federal and local repression) follow their most likely course, the time will be ripe for public disillusionment with Nixon and insistence on ending the war. Preliminary discussions have been under way for some time, and a keen sense of expectancy is developing. On June 22nd, the New Left section of SDS adopted a 2-part outline for fall action which reflects the mood of the movement. A broad conference of anti-war forces is meeting in Cleveland on the July 4th weekend with the opportunity to work out such a program.

The plan calls for:

1) Massive anti-war demonstrations in Chicago, September 26 through 28. The date was chosen because of the urgency of demonstrations as soon as possible after Labor Day as practical, and because the trial of The Conspiracy begins in Chicago on September 24th.

2) Setting a deadline date for ending the war and observing that date with massive regional protests, as a signal that there can be no business as usual in the United States until there is peace in Vietnam, SDS selected November 8th as the deadline; a date which gives the movement a six week interlude between the major events—long enough to organize but not so long as to let the government off the hook.

An alternative deadline of October 15th has been proposed by Mass Pax, and adopted by a group of 90 college editors and student body leaders across the country. The idea of a public deadline for ending the war is timely. It expresses and builds on the public mood of impatience. Since the people who have adopted October 15th see it as a date on which students will strike for one day and use the time to organize local communities, in preparation for 2 days of strikes and anti-war organizing the next month (3 days the next month, etc.), I see no irreconcilable conflict between the two proposals. By the middle of November the entire anti-war movement will have said to the country: No further delays can be tolerated. The war must be ended—Now!

The Chicago demonstrations are important for several reasons. The government's increased reliance on police brutality and political indictments to try to divide and intimidate the movement must be met head-on. Chicago has become the symbol of governmental refusal to tolerate anti-war protest whenever it threatens to influence national events. The Conspiracy (the organization of the eight indicted men) decided not to ask for a change of venue for their trial, believing that the issue should be joined at the scene of the government's crime. For a broad coalition of the movement to choose that time and place to mount a massive protest

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Against war and racism is the clearest possible public statement that the movement will not allow itself either to be intimidated or to be divided into "good" and "bad" children. Neither The Conspiracy nor other groups heading for Chicago wants the major issue to be governmental repression. The demonstrations should represent continued attacks on the problems that caused the Convention protests in the first place—the war, racism, and the corporate society.

Within the proposed framework of actions in Chicago on September 26-28th and in Washington or elsewhere on November 8th, there are many questions of tactics and detail to be worked out. Should there be five or six regional centers where actions also take place on either or both of these dates? What actions should there be in addition to the ones which bring together the greatest numbers for few hours? Some of these matters naturally will depend on the initiative of particular organizations, which decide to organize and take responsibility for non-coalition events, but both in September and in November it is important that there be mutual respect and forbearance among the different sections of the movement.

One final observation: the way the war ends will have important repercussions in the coming years. Politically the U.S. is an underdeveloped country. One manifestation of this is the superstitious belief in the underlying decency of American institutions and the responsiveness of the government to the public will, as expressed in the normal electoral process and supplemented by lobbying and petitioning in Washington. This attitude underestimates the importance of the government behind the visible government—the power structure of American capitalism. There is indeed a huge reservoir of decency in the American people but normally that decency is frustrated and prostituted by corporate capitalism, which makes the drive for profits and power, at home and abroad, the dominating force in American policy.

As a concrete way of accelerating the transition already under way from narrowly anti-war activity to the broader struggle against the lethal structure of the military-industrial complex, it may be time for the anti-war movement to project mass actions against corporate as well as political targets. To date, the transition has been mostly in terms of platform rhetoric with here and there a misguided emphasis on creating Leninist vanguards which concentrate on ideological purity, sectarian infighting and a romantic idealization of the working class.

This is not the time to sketch out the details of possible efforts to impede the functioning of in-

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dustries which are murdering people in Vietnam and simultaneously exploiting American consumers and workers, pandering to male chauvinism, and corrupting American education and politics. But a possible inside-outside strategy could combine careful organizing of workers within the corporate insulation with the outside pressure of demonstrators nonviolently interfering with the smooth operation of warfare capitalism. Firms which rely on precision technology and tight production schedules are highly vulnerable to such actions. The fact that telephone company employees in California openly joined consumer representatives in an attempt to defeat the company's bid for a rate increase indicates the possibility for worker-citizen action. Similarly, there is growing evidence that white-collar technicians are prepared to scrutinize the moral implications of their work as evidenced by the March 4 scientists' action.

The energy released and political structures created by regional anti-war, anti-corporate actions might help propel the movement into the post Vietnam War period when it will have to focus on causes as well as symptoms—for the sake of preventing future Vietnams and in order to struggle for self-determination and economic brotherhood at home.

This editorial is reprinted from the July issue of LIBERATION.

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V. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES AND MEETINGS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An FAPPC meeting was held at 17 East 17th Street, New York City. At the meeting, DELLINGER stated that the committee should be willing to take a more militant position such as that being offered by the youth so as to have a much broader base. The meeting was held on April 16, 1969.

NY T-21
April 21, 1969

A meeting of the FAPPC was held at 17 East 17th Street, New York City, on April 17, 1969. The meeting dealt with the evaluation of the massive anti-war demonstration held at New York City on April 5, 1969. DELLINGER stated the movement has to go further to the "left" and be "more militant and revolutionary." DELLINGER also stated that on May 16 through May 18, 1969, there will be a conference on the "left" in Stockholm, Sweden.

An individual at the meeting from the Communist Party (CP) said that on August 6, 1969, "Hiroshima Day," there will be mass action in Japan to prepare a mandate for the United States to give up Okinawa and their military bases there. This individual asked for an action in the United States to coincide with the August 6 rally in Japan. DELLINGER agreed with this wholeheartedly and added to that statement that all efforts should be made to get an active demonstration going in the United States.

NY T-1
April 25, 1969

DELLINGER made arrangements for representatives of the "New Left" in the United States who were in Cuba as of July 14, 1969, to attend a conference in Cuba and meet with representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam while there.

(U)

NY T-22
July 22, 1969

The "Yale Daily News," a daily campus newspaper at Yale University, carried an article entitled, "War Critic Dellinger Speaks." The article reflects that according to DELLINGER, a demonstration may take place in September, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois. DELLINGER stated demonstrations are necessary and said that previous national demonstrations

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have sent the participants back to their communities with a greater sense of solidarity and with the morale to do more on a local level.

The article further stated that DELLINGER commented, "This country is too sick to solve its problems through democracy." DELLINGER advocated a people's liberation front which would not be an "armed force" but rather a "grass roots movement." DELLINGER, in the article, said he sees resistance and coercion as needed factors in order to form a new society. He said, "I don't have faith in the American people to make the kind of revolution that is needed unless there are elements of confrontation." Some of DELLINGER's reformlike proposals, which he terms as an organized approach to revolution, are:

"An adequate income flow underneath everyone and a getting away from the idea of being paid according to your work.

"A ceiling of incomes of all types.

"Increasing the amount of free goods available such as telephone service and housing."

DELLINGER said that although this synthesis has been delayed, he pointed out that the destruction of the Dow Chemical files in Washington, D.C. and the seizure of university buildings by students are tangible signs of its beginning. The article also reflected that DELLINGER said, "Often it takes a confrontation to make a discussion rational."

DAVE DELLINGER, who was in his office at the NMC, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City, on July 2, 1969, remarked that he had been in attendance at a recent meeting where the initial plans were made to seize and destroy draft records, which plans had been carried out on July 1, 1969, in New York City. DELLINGER also stated that the destruction of the draft records was carried out by all women, and he implied he knew the identities of these women.

NY T-21
July 2, 1969

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APPENDIX

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

1.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation" was published in the November, 1967 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, LIBERATION has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, LIBERATION has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old".

"In addition, LIBERATION will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists, and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent Movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order".

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist", but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

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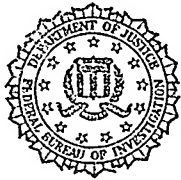
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX1.STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-38441
NYfile 100-121672

August 21, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Title David Dellinger

Character Security Matter-C (Key Activist)

Reference is made to report of Special
Agent dated and captioned as above, at
New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

DECLASSIFIED BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/2/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)b6
b7CVia AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM-C
KEY ACTIVIST

On 9/2/69, [redacted]

[redacted], Brooklyn, NY, advised that subject was in NYC, on 8/30/69, and moved from his apartment at 1177 E. 98th St., DELLINGER left a note in which he stated he was moving on that date, but left no forwarding address. [redacted] stated that DELLINGER moved all of his possessions on that date.

There have been previous indications during investigation of subject that he intended to move in the near future and would continue to reside somewhere in Brooklyn, NY.

NY will ascertain subject's current address.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

EX-102

REC 70

100-384411-327

3 SEP 3 1969

- 2- Bureau (RM)
1- Boston (INFO) (RM)
1- New York

HPB:abg
(6)

INT. SEC.

SEP 10 1969

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 07-21-2008

F B I

Date: 8/28/69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ReBuairtel, 8/25/69.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] is presently the closest informant to the subject and can furnish almost daily activities of the subject. The source who is a Negro is on the steering committee of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) and DELLINGER attempts to use this source as a link between himself and militant Negro organization. As such, the source is in a particularly advantageous position. The Bureau will note that this source furnished valuable information concerning the release of American POWs in July, 1969, and confined in the source concerning his idea for an all black delegation to go and effect the release of the POWs aforementioned. It is further noted this source attended the National Anti-War Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1969, and reported on the subject's activities at the conference. The source is aware that DELLINGER is "using" him but it results in extremely favorable coverage of the subject.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

RAC:jab
(5)

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EX-1122 AUG 29 1969
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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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NY 100-121672

[redacted] who operates the "New York Press Service," has over the months, been building up a rapport with DELLINGER and his secretary, [redacted]. Through these many contacts the subject has furnished to the source a letter of endorsement which has been submitted to the Bureau. This source is able, without suspicion, to contact almost daily DELLINGER's office and has obtained future travel plans of the subject. This avenue of coverage which has been rather successful to date is merely the beginning which in time should result in a closer and more intimate relationship.

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In regard to the subject's travel out of the NYO, observations of the "Liberation" magazine bank account in the past has revealed checks payable to Sara Marquis Travel Service in NYC. Contacts have been made since reairtel with the Sara Marquis Travel Service, 257 Park Ave., South, NYC, and particularly with [redacted] and [redacted]. It was learned that DELLINGER's travel is booked by "Liberation" at SARA MARQUIS and [redacted] has subsequently furnished all passage booked for DELLINGER. In this regard the Bureau is requested to note the airtels submitted under caption, "DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka ET AL, ARL - CONSPIRACY (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)," Bufile 176-1410. Although the information does not contain the purpose of travel, it is usually obtained days in advance and sources in that particular area in which DELLINGER will be travelling are alert and can determine the reason for such travel.

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[redacted] is personally acquainted with DELLINGER, ABBIE HOFFMAN and JERRY RUBIN through "the movement." This source can visit the subject from time to time and when the situation presents itself calls on DELLINGER regarding "movement" activities. It is pointed out that DELLINGER on 7/2/69, confided in the source by saying that the destruction of draft files that occurred in NYC on 7/1/69, was carried out by all women and DELLINGER implied

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NY 100-121672

to the source that he knew the identities of these women. Again this source is building a rapport with the subject that in time will be solidified.

[redacted] 1177 E. 98th St., furnishes information regarding whether or not the subject is at any one time at his apartment at that address. [redacted] who resides immediately above the subject at that address also furnishes movements of the subject while in the neighborhood.

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Consideration was given to develop [redacted] DELLINGER's secretary, through [redacted] and [redacted] and at an opportune time request Bureau authority to interview her. This idea was discontinued due to her arrest stemming from draft file destruction in July, 1969 (NYfile 25-133123). It is believed any attempt to develop her at this point may jeopardize the outstanding prosecution against her although the sources have been encouraged to continue their relationship.

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The NYO is of the opinion that any coverage obtained on the subject will be insufficient until such time as an informant can be placed directly in the office of "Liberation." [redacted] is as close to the subject as anyone except [redacted] and still may not obtain all future plans of the subject regarding to travel, etc. In August, the NYO surveyed the telephone logs for toll calls made from telephone #674-0050, "Liberation" magazine, 339 Lafayette St., NYC. In June, 1968, over 160 toll calls were charged to this telephone and from various states across the country including Canada.

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Technical coverage on the subject is absolutely necessary if complete coverage is to be had on subject's activities. The NYO realizes that this is impossible at

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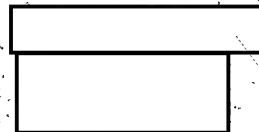
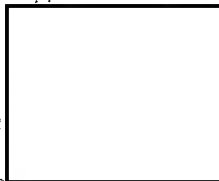
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NY 100-121672

this time due to the subject's upcoming trial in Chicago but the Bureau is requested to consider such coverage at the appropriate time.

In addition to the aforementioned coverage, when the subject speaks at various meetings both public and private, the following sources have reported on the subject:

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In regard to obtaining additional coverage on the subject, the NYO is constantly alert to direct sources to establish a position which will ultimately bring them into close contact with the subject. Such is the case with [redacted] who on 5/23 and 5/24/69 assisted several others proofreading the June issue of "Liberation." This source has been encouraged to pursue this type of endeavor which should result in closer coverage of the subject.

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DELLINGER's leadership has been questioned in the "movement" and as such it has been reported that DELLINGER has sided with SDS for activities planned in the fall. As this relationship between SDS and DELLINGER develops, the NYO will then be in a more advantageous position to develop further coverage through SDS informants.

In closing the NYO realizes the urgency in obtaining daily, accurate and top level coverage on the subject and the NYO is diligently pursuing this investigation to negate the subject in the "movement."

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NY 100-121672

In conclusion, the NYO believes that the daily airtel is not needed at this time and will be discontinued UACB.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 9/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-38441)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER aka
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ReNY airtel 9/2/69.

On this date, [redacted] protect),
[redacted] Canarsie Post Office Station, Brooklyn, New York
advised DELLINGER placed with his office a removal notice
effective 8/30/69. The removal notice changed his address from
Apartment 5D, 1177 East 98th Street, Brooklyn, New York to
Apartment 3I, 263 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

On 9/3/69, [redacted] 263 Eastern
Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA [redacted] that the
building had in the last month over a dozen apartments to
rent including Apartment 3I. He stated, however, he would not
necessarily know every new tenant in the building until such
time that his services are needed. [redacted] said the apartments
are rented by a [redacted] at [redacted] Manhattan,
New York; the rental agreement would be filed in that office.
He further stated that the owner of the building, [redacted]
resides in New Jersey at Telephone Number [redacted] and is
generally aware of new tenants in the building. [redacted]
advised he would personally make a check of Apartment # 3I to
determine who is residing in the apartment and immediately advise
the New York Office.

Observations at 3I carried the name [redacted] as did the
mailbox in the lobby. No mail was in the box. [redacted]

Observations in the neighborhood revealed a blue four
door Renault bearing New York License Number 8307KU parked in
front of 263 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

Records of DMV for the State of New York reveals that New
York License 8307KU is assigned to [redacted] 1177 E.
98th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

1 - New York, RAC:jra (5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

INT. SEC.

NY 100-121672

An attempt was made to contact this date with negative results.

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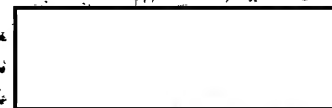
NYO will verify subject's presence at 263 Eastern Parkway and ^{Subject} subject FD-122; FD 397, and FD-366 and a change for the Key Activist Album reflecting the new address and deleting the old.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 07-21-2008

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SAC, Philadelphia

8-28-69

(OGA's information classified per letter dated 7/29/08)

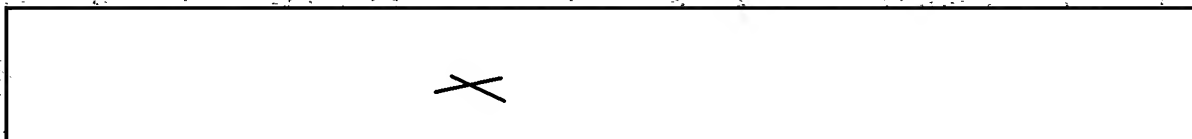
Director, FBI (109-666)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

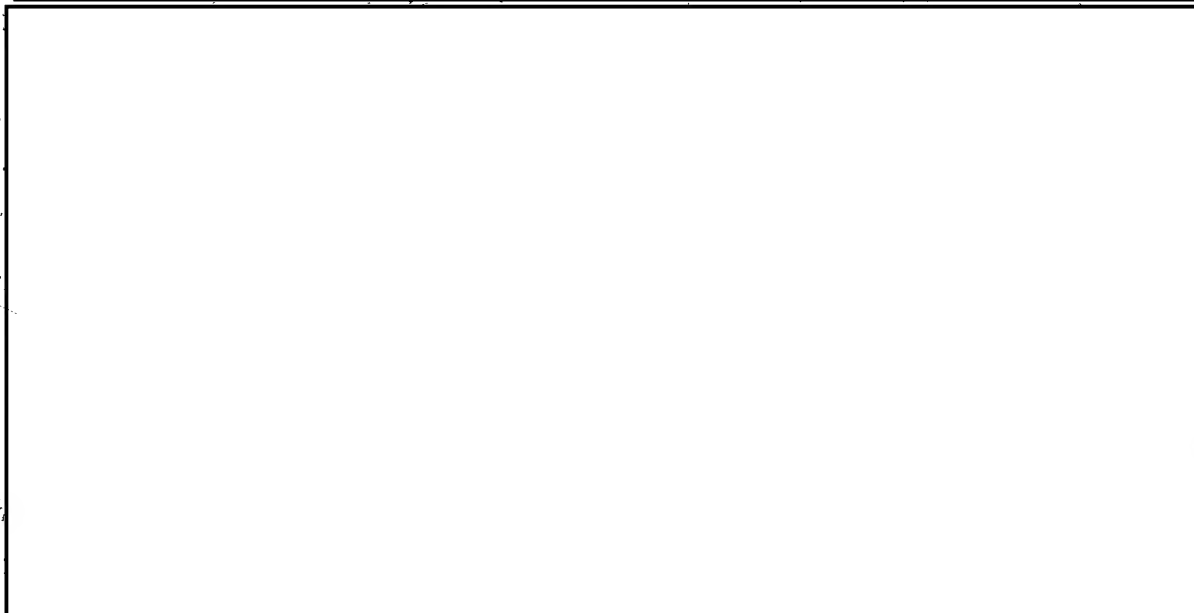
LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS (CLASC)
IS - LATIN AMERICA

(S)



b1

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b1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-666

(S)



b1

1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION

1 - 100-384411 (Dellinger)
1 - 97-3 (War Resisters League)

JEG:drl/jan (9)

56 SEP 8 1969

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100-384411-
NOT RECORDED

126 AUG 28 1969

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Letter to SAC, Philadelphia
RE: LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS (CLASC)
109-666

Philadelphia should endeavor to ascertain whether or not any representatives of CLASC attended the WRIC at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, scheduled for August 25 - 30, 1969. Be guided by current instructions regarding investigations on campuses.

(S)

You are advised that the information [redacted] above must not be included in any communication prepared for dissemination. It is to be used for lead purposes only and the fact that the Bureau is in possession of such data must not be revealed to outside agencies or individuals. In addition, its utilization in the covering of leads must be handled with the utmost discretion in order to insure that the identity of the Source is not jeopardized.

b1

NOTE:



(S)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

F B I

Date: 9/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)
SUBJECT DAVID TYRE DELLINGER aka
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: New York)

Re New York airtel, 9/3/69.

On this date, [redacted] Crosstown Building Maintenance Service, Inc., 265 W. 40th St., Manhattan, advised SA [redacted] that his office merely handles the maintenance of 263 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, NY and is not the rental office for the building. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is not completely familiar with operation of the building.

[redacted] stated the rental office for the Eastern Parkway address is located at 451 Beach 128th Street, Bell Harbor, Queens, New York and the individuals to contact are [redacted] or his wife, [redacted] at telephone number [redacted]

On this date, SA [redacted] telephonically contacted the rental office aforementioned with negative results. The individual who answered the telephone is the son of [redacted] and has no knowledge of any rentals. He stated that no one was available to secure the desired information at this time and suggested a call to the office on 9/5/69.

On this date, the information operator for the borough of Brooklyn, New York advised SA [redacted] that a phone listing was recently secured under the name DAVID DELLINGER at apartment 3I, 263 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. The operator advised the subscriber did not wish the telephone number made public.

NY will submit FD-122, FD-397, FD-366 and a change in the Key Activist Album. NY will also contact the above mentioned rental office to obtain details of the rental agreement.

(2) Bureau (RM)

New York (100-121672)

22 SEP 5 1969

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(3) RAC:res Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

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Date: 9/5/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388411)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)
SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER aka
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ReNYairtel, 9/4/69.

On this date, [redacted] 263 Eastern
Parkway, Brooklyn, NY, advised SA [redacted] that DAVID DELLINGER
and [redacted] rented apartment 3I at that address
effective 9/1/69. [redacted] said the apartment was rented for the
DELLINGER's by a (FNU) [redacted] (PH) and it involved the signing
of a two-year lease at \$151.05 per month with one month security
deposit. She said the deposit and first month's rent was paid
by [redacted] and no arrangements were made for future payments.

[redacted] was very cooperative and responded by
assuring that she would advise the NYO of any change in DELLINGER's
residence status.

The NYO will attempt to develop [redacted]
[redacted] as a neighborhood source
in regard to the subject.

Appropriate forms changing subject's address have
been submitted.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York

RAC:abg
(5)

EX-111

REC-64 100-384411-331

25 SEP 6 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - C. D. Brennan (Field Supervision)
1 -
1 -

SAC, New York (100-121672)

September 8, 1969

Director, FBI (100-384411)

gm
gt
DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
NEW LEFT MOVEMENT
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
(KEY ACTIVIST ALBUM)

Reur routing slip, 9/5/69, enclosing copies of a revised biographic sketch on Dellinger.

New York FD-366 and FD-122 dated 8/11/69 deleted Dellinger's employment as Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; however, the sketch submitted with referenced routing slip still carries this as part of his employment.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau by return routing slip whether or not this information should be deleted from the sketch. Dissemination of the sketch to Legal Attaches will be held until this information is received. In the event this portion of the employment should be deleted, it will be acceptable for you to advise the field by routing slip that this action should be taken, rather than submit another amended sketch.

LM
LM/1m
(6)

*R/d from NY
rec'd 9/12/69
delete "Chairman, NMC"*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

REC-82 100-384411-332

EX-103

B SEP 11 1969

MAILED 24
SEP 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

58 SEP 16 1969
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

New York, New York
September 5, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BUfile 100-384411
NYfile 100-121672

SUBJECT:

DAVID DELLINGER

CHARACTER:

SM-C

REFERENCE:

NY REPORT DATED 8-21-69

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence:

Apartment 3I
263 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn, New York

Employment:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

FD-122 DETACHED

Copied to Sec. Service
by routing slip for

☒ Info ☐ action

BY 9/11/69
msk:dlb

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED

3 SEP 8 1969

54 SEP 12 1969

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

DATE: 9/10/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Enclosed for each office receiving this letter is one copy of toll calls received on August 8, 1969 concerning telephone number 674-0050 listed to "Liberation" magazine, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City.

LEADS:

Each office receiving this communication is requested to identify subscribers within that respective territories and furnish the NYO with the results including indices check.

- 2-Bureau (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Albany (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Atlanta (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Baltimore (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Boston (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Buffalo (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Chicago (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Cleveland (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Kansas City (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Los Angeles (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Memphis (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Miami (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Minneapolis (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Newark (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-New Haven (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Omaha (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Philadelphia (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-Pittsburgh (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-San Francisco (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-San Antonio (RM)(Enc.1)
- 2-WFO (RM)(Enc.1)
- 1-New York (100-121672)

(42)
RAC:rc

EX-111
REC-54

100-384411-333

SEP 12 1969

INT. SEC.

1cc 918D



291969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PAGE 4		BILLING NUMBER 674 0050		CALLING NUMBER 674 0050		OF 10	
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON.	TIME	CT	TS
519	NEWARK NJ	15	11714	21J	*****	B	
519	LANCASTER PA	125	61657	11J	*****	B	
519	NEWARK NJ	15	21717	21J	*****	B	
519	NEWARK NJ	15	21724	21J	*****	B	
520	CHICAGO ILL	130	11143	11J	*****	B	
520	CHICAGO ILL	130	11243	11J	*****	B	
520	NEWARK NJ	15	11310	11J	*****	B	
520	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	11601	11J	*****	B	
520	NEW HAVEN CONN	65	11809	46JRS	64025293B		
520	SANBARBARA CAL	100	11937	51J	*****	B	
520	PHILA PA	40	11940	51J	*****	B	
520	BEACON NY	40	11945	218	*****	A	
520	NEWARK NJ	20	51000	11J	*****	B	
520	NICHOLS NY	75	31046	118	*****	A	
520	NEW HAVEN CONN	90	61116	11J	*****	B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT							
PAGE 2	BILLING NUMBER 674 0050	CALLING NUMBER 674 0050	6-69				
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON.	TIME	CT	TS
520	CHICAGO ILL	130	31144	11J	*****	B	
520	WASHINGTON DC	120	31150	32JRS	67023513B		
520	NEWARK NJ	15	21218	11J	*****	B	
520	BERKELEY CAL	485	101447	11J	*****	B	
520	LANCASTER PA	185	91603	11J	*****	B	
520	NEW HAVEN CONN	400	391809	21J	*****	B	
520	CHICAGO ILL	270	132237	51J	*****	B	
521	OXFORD PA	60	11207	11J		B	
521	CAMBRIDGE MASS	75	11536	11J		B	
521	CAMBRIDGE MASS	490	321902	51J		B	
522	WASHINGTON DC	80	11159	11J		B	
522	PHILA PA	50	11319	11J		B	
522	NEWTON MASS	275	111314	36J		B	
523	CHICAGO ILL	130	11605	11J		B	
523	BEACON NY	45	11710	118		A	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT							
PAGE 3	BILLING NUMBER 674 0050	CALLING NUMBER 674 0050	6-69				
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON.	TIME	CT	TS
523	LANCASTER PA	85	41228	11J		B	
523	SANANTONIO TEX	835	201259	11J		B	
523	PHILA PA	50	31508	11J		B	
523	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	21653	11J		B	
523	ATLANTA GA	240	51701	48J		B	
524	LINDENHST NY	35	31940	218		A	
527	LANCASTER PA	50	11803	21J		B	
528	WELLFLEET MASS	60	11956	51J		B	
528	OXFORD PA	225	141208	11J		B	
528	CHICAGO ILL	130	21636	11J		B	
528	LANCASTER PA	145	71834	46J		B	
528	ITHACA NY	45	22013	518		A	
529	LANCASTER PA	465	231304	11J		B	
529	NFW HAVEN CONN	50	41710	21J		B	
530	MILLBURN NJ	25	31209	11J		B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

ENCLOSURE 100-384411-333

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON. TIME HOUR MIN	C	T	S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M	C
530	BERKELEY CAL	170	31	552	11J				B	
602	NEWARK NJ	15	11	252	11J				B	
602	ITHACA NY	80	21	527	128	R	S55018440	A		
602	CHICAGO ILL	615	20	1810	46J				B	
602	ELIZABETH NJ	20	41	826	21J				B	
603	NEWARK NJ	15	11	431	11J				B	
603	NEWARK NJ	15	11	432	11J				B	
603	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	11	439	11J				B	
603	ELIZABETH NJ	20	11	735	21J				B	
603	NEWARK NJ	25	71	216	11J				B	
603	LANCASTER PA	125	61	548	11J				B	
604	NEWARK NJ	15	11	148	11J				B	
604	CAMBRIDGE MASS	75	11	609	11J				B	
604	CLEVELAND OHIO	1765	58	1149	11J				B	
604	PHILA PA	215	14	1418	11J				B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT

0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI

6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT 9-TSP CN

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT

PAGE 5 BILLING NUMBER 674 0050 CALLING NUMBER 674 0050 6-69

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON. TIME HOUR MIN	C	T	S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M	C
604	ORANGE NJ	30	61	546	11J				B	
604	CLEVELAND OHIO	955	31	1550	11J				B	
604	CAMBRIDGE MASS	145	91	712	21J				B	
605	NEWARK NJ	15	11	504	11J				B	
605	NEWARK NJ	15	11	550	11J				B	
605	OXFORD PA	105	61	230	11J				B	
605	NEWARK NJ	25	71	928	51J				B	
606	PHILA PA	50	11	203	11J				B	
606	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	11	249	11J				B	
606	NEWARK NJ	15	11	356	11J				B	
606	CHICAGO ILL	130	21	132	11J				B	
606	WASHINGTON DC	280	13	1217	11J				B	
606	MEDIA PA	280	18	1309	11J				B	
606	NEWARK NJ	35	12	1426	11J				B	
606	CLEVELAND OHIO	115	21	443	11J				B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT

0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI

6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT 9-TSP CN

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT

PAGE 6 BILLING NUMBER 674 0050 CALLING NUMBER 674 0050 6-69

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON. TIME HOUR MIN	C	T	S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M	C
606	CLEVELAND OHIO	170	21	452	36J				B	
606	CHICAGO ILL	90	31	749	21J				B	
609	CHICAGO ILL	90	21	725	21J				B	
609	NEWARK NJ	15	31	836	21J				B	
610	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	11	157	11J				B	
610	ITHACA NY	80	11	639	118				A	
610	NEWARK NJ	15	11	718	21J				B	
610	CHICAGO ILL	70	11	928	51J				B	
610	WASHINGTON DC	100	41	054	11J				B	
610	PITTSBURGH PA	105	21	308	11J				B	
610	NEW HAVEN CONN	135	91	442	11J				B	
610	ITHACA NY	270	91	709	368				A	
610	CHICAGO ILL	1065	38	1723	46J				B	
610	CHICAGO ILL	240	51	933	46J				B	
611	WLOSANGELS CAL	170	11	230	11J				B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT

0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI

6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT 9-TSP CN

0050 NUMBER 674 0050				6-69					
DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT	MIN.	CONV. TIME	CT'S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
DATE						HOUR MIN			
611	NEWARK	NJ		15	21	057	11J		B
611	PHILA	PA		65	41	131	11J		B
611	PHILA	PA		50	31	138	11J		B
611	WLOSANGELS	CAL		465	61	236	38J		B
611	ARDMORE	PA		40	31	734	21J		B
611	PHILA	PA		40	21	940	51J		B
611	MEDIA	PA		40	22	030	51J		B
612	PHILA	PA		40	11	701	21J		B
612	NEW HAVEN	CONN		75	51	243	11J		B
612	PHILA	PA		50	31	352	11J		B
612	PHILA	PA		50	21	649	11J		B
612	CLEVELAND	OHIO		135	51	706	21J		B
521	CHICAGO	ILL		2510	71		12JH643212301B		
523	OXFORD	PA		225	15		22JA847065477B		
602	LANCSTR	PA		225	11		12JA755009874B		
C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-DNI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN									

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT									
PAGE	BILLING NUMBER	CALLING NUMBER	6-69						
8	674 0050	674 0050							
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT	MIN.	CONV. TIME	CT'S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
						HOUR MIN			
603	LANCSTR	PA		260	17		22JA756030380B		
604	LANCSTR	PA		50	3		22JA760077303B		
605	LANCSTR	PA		110	7		22JA760040349B		
609	MIAMI	FLA		420	10		12JJK63052146B		
609	MAYWD	ILL		270	7		12JRS67800918B		
611	OXFORD	PA		195	12		12JA864007832B		
518	NEW HAVEN	CONN							
	FROM NEW YORK	NY		40	2		55JRM41101050B		
519	NEW HAVEN	CONN							
	FROM NEW YORK	NY		120	11		52JRM42074863B		
523	CHICAGO	ILL							
	FROM NEW YORK	NY		190	9		55JRM47121778B		
523	CAMBRIDGE	MASS							
	FROM NEW YORK	NY		70	4		55JRM48082541B		
C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-DNI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN									

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT									
PAGE	BILLING NUMBER	CALLING NUMBER	6-69						
9	674 0050	674 0050							
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT	MIN.	CONV. TIME	CT'S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
						HOUR MIN			
524	CHICAGO	ILL		310	15		55JRM48085745B		
	FROM NEW YORK	NY							
525	NEW YORK	NY		60	4		52JA848065279B		
	FROM OXFORD	PA		45	2		52JA848065280B		
525	NEW YORK	NY							
	FROM OXFORD	PA		75	4		15JRM48115322B		
526	OXFORD	PA							
	FROM NEW YORK	NY		40	4		128A849089998C		
526	LANCASTER			03					C
	FROM OXFORD	PA							
	LOCAL TAX PREVIOUS MESSAGE								
602	NEW YORK	NY		65	1		12JA755125342B		
	FROM LANCSTR	PA							
603	CHICAGO	ILL		170	8		52JRM57060424B		
	FROM NEW YORK	NY							
C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-DNI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN									

0050 NUMBER 614 0020 0-69

DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT	MIN.	CON.	LIVE	C	T	S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M
					MIN.						C
607	SAN FRAN	CAL [REDACTED]									
	FROM	NEWYORK NY	100	3						55JRM62070823B	
608	CAMBRIDGE	MASS [REDACTED]									
	FROM	NEWYORK NY	55	1						55JRM62069863B	
609	CAMBRIDGE	MASS [REDACTED]									
	FROM	ELIZ NJ	100	6						52JP328291650B	
610	CAMBRIDGE	MASS [REDACTED]									
	FROM	NEWYORK NY	55	2						55JRM63090702B	
610	LANCASTER	[REDACTED]									
	FROM	OXFORD PA	30	2						128A864057442C	
	LOCAL TAX	PREVIOUS MESSAGE	02								C
611	NEW YORK	NY [REDACTED]									
	FROM	OXFORD PA	60	1						12JA864080769B	
TOTAL			21250								

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT

T (TYPE) 0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CH

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DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN	CON. TIME	C T S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
613	BALTIMORE MD	55	11840	21J			B
613	LANCASTER PA	65	21121	11J			B
613	CAMBRIDGE MASS	155	71345	11J			B
613	TORONTO ONT	815	231402	11K			B
613	CAMBRIDGE MASS	105	91721	46J			B
616	LINCOLN NEBR	140	11258	11J			B
616	COLUMBIA MO	100	11720	21J			B
616	CHICAGO ILL	305	81211	11J			B
616	LINCOLN NEBR	140	21350	11J			B
616	CAMBRIDGE MASS	115	51609	11J			B
616	UNION NJ	20	41746	21J			B
617	NO STRATFD NH	100	11435	11J			B
617	CHICAGO ILL	130	11654	11J			B
617	CRANGE NJ	20	11708	21J			B
617	NEWARK NJ	35	111634	11J			B

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT

PAGE 2 BILLING NUMBER 574 0050 CALLING NUMBER 674 0050 7-69

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN	CON. TIME	C T S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
617	NEW HAVEN CONN	110	101817	21J			B
618	MAYWOOD ILL	130	11158	11J			B
618	CHICAGO ILL	130	11158	11J			B
618	NEWARK NJ	15	11331	11J			B
618	BUFFALO NY	105	11524	118			A
618	NEWARK NJ	15	21126	11J			B
618	NEWARK NJ	20	51152	11J			B
618	MADISON MINN	260	61248	11J			B
618	WASHINGTON DC	380	181315	11J			B
618	BUFFALO NY	105	21519	118			A
618	BUFFALO NY	140	41525	118			A
618	NEWARK NJ	15	21905	51J			B
619	IOWA CITY IOWA	130	11238	11J			B
619	NEW HAVEN CONN	45	11527	11J			B
619	LANCASTER PA	205	101141	12JRS750121028			B

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT

PAGE 3 BILLING NUMBER 674 0050 CALLING NUMBER 674 0050 7-69

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN	CON. TIME	C T S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	M C
619	PHILA PA	50	21211	11J			B
619	CAMBRIDGE MASS	115	51224	11J			B
619	NO STRATFD NH	125	41304	11J			B
619	CHICAGO ILL	70	32011	51J			R
619	CHICAGO ILL	70	22130	51J			R
620	DANIELSON CONN	65	11026	11J			B
620	ELIZABETH NJ	20	11216	11J			B
620	ELIZABETH NJ	20	11217	11J			B
620	ELIZABETH NJ	20	11219	11J			B
620	NEWARK NJ	15	11912	51J			B
620	LANCASTER PA	35	21556	11J			B
620	NEWARK NJ	15	32041	51J			B
620	NEWARK NJ	15	32112	51J			B
620	NEWARK NJ	15	22138	51J			B
621	NEWARK NJ	15	11623	51J			B

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 3-PER DAY 5-STA NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 2-MS 4-RECHARGE 6-TSP ANI 8-TSP ALT #
2-STA EVE 4-PER NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT 1-ANI 3-PAPER 5-TSP ONI 7-TSP MS 9-TSP CN

1 No		NUMBER		61-60		391	
DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT	MIN	CONV. TIME	IDENTIFICATION
DATE	FROM	TO	CLASS				
624	SPRNSFD	MS	COL	45	2	22JN979253069B	
624	CHCAGO	ILL	COL	360	7	32JH677216773B	
624	SNFRAN	CAL	COL	670	14:18:10	46J	B
626	CHCAGO	ILL	COL	480	13	12JRS83800381B	
701	LANCSTR	PA	COL	155	8	12JA788021136B	
702	WASH	DC	COL	140	6	12JB288032773B	
703	WASH	DC	COL	200	9	12JB288034358B	
707	MALTON	ONT	COL	145	3	12KRS97801027B	
611	CHICAGO	ILL	312				
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		130	3	15JRM67046045B	
613	NEW YORK	NY					
	FROM IA	CY	IA	465	10	32JS668092082B	
614	BERKELEY	CAL					
	FROM CED	R	IA	135	5	52US669071404B	
C (CLASS)				T (TYPE)			
1-STA DAY		3-PER DAY		5-STA NIGHT		0-ONI	
2-STA EVE.		4-PER NIGHT		6-STA L NIGHT		1-ANI	
						2-MS	
						3-PAPER	
						4-RECHARGE	
						5-TSP ONI	
						6-TSP ANI	
						7-TSP MS	
						8-TSP ALT #	
						9-TSP CN	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN

b7D

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT							
PAGE	8	BILLING NUMBER	674 0050	CALLING NUMBER	674 0050	7-69	
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT	MIN	CONV. TIME	IDENTIFICATION
614	CHICAGO	ILL					
	FROM CED	R	IA	60	2	52JS669071407B	
616	CAMBRIDGE	MASS					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		55	1	55JRM70097271B	
624	BERKELEY	CAL				01:21	
	FROM NEWARK	NJ		375	14	56J	B
625	CHICAGO	ILL					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		970	27	15JRM81089762B	
626	CHICAGO	ILL					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		375	10	15JRM82077458B	
626	LANCASTER	PA					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		245	12	15JRM82078285B	
627	SAN FRAN	CAL					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		300	8	25JRM83135183B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN

b7D

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT							
PAGE	9	BILLING NUMBER	674 0050	CALLING NUMBER	674 0050	7-69	
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT	MIN	CONV. TIME	IDENTIFICATION
627	BOSTON	MASS					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		160	10	55JRM83131612B	
701	PHILA						
	FROM LANCSTR	PA		45	1	1284788147645C	
	LOCAL TAX	PREVIOUS MESSAGE		03			C
702	CHICAGO	ILL					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		210	10	55JRM90059857B	
703	SYRACUSE	NY					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		85	1	128RM90237121A	
709	SAN FRAN	CAL					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		100	1	55JRM96088261B	
709	SULLIVAN	NH					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		55	2	55JRM96088170B	
709	LEXINGTON	MASS					
	FROM NEWYORK	NY		115	5	15JRM96063439B	

C (CLASS) 1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE. 3-PER DAY 4-PER NIGHT 5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT T (TYPE) 0-ONI 1-ANI 2-MS 3-PAPER 4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI 6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS 8-TSP ALT # 9-TSP CN

b7D

PAID	NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT	MIN	CON	TIME	CITY	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	MC			
623	NEWARK	NJ		15	11712	21J				B			
623	CHICAGO	ILL		710	170945	36J				R			
623	ARDMORE	PA		55	21320	11J				B			
623	CHICAGO	ILL		675	161415	36J				B			
623	COLUMBIA	MO		140	21639	11J				B			
623	SAN FRAN	CAL		170	31645	11J				B			
623	SAN FRAN	CAL		300	81724	21J				B			
623	NEWARK	NJ		15	41813	21J				R			
623	CHICAGO	ILL		70	31905	51J				B			
624	CHICAGO	ILL		130	11208	11J				B			
624	PHILA	PA		50	11303	11J				B			
624	LANCASTER	PA		65	11340	11J				B			
624	CHICAGO	ILL		130	11348	11J				B			
624	PHILA	PA		50	11532	11J				B			
624	ORANGE	NJ	20	12143	51J				B				
C (CLASS)			1-STA DAY 2-STA EVE	3-FER DAY 4-PER NIGHT	5-STA NIGHT 6-STA L NIGHT	T (TYPE)		0-ONI 1-ANI	2-MS 3-PAPER	4-RECHARGE 5-TSP ONI	6-TSP ANI 7-TSP MS	8-TSP ALT 9-TSP CN	#

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT									
PAGE	BILLING NUMBER	CALLING NUMBER	7-69						
DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS		AMOUNT	MIN.	CON TIME	C.T'S	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
707	ELIZABETH	NJ		20	11745	21J			B
707	LTHRVLTMMN	MD		230	111437	11J			B
707	LANCASTER	PA		80	51732	21J			B
707	LANCASTER	PA		95	61737	21J			B
707	CHICAGO	ILL		190	71805	21J			B
709	CLEVELAND	OHIO		410	111136	36J			B
710	NEWARK	NJ		25	81724	21J			B
711	PUTNEY	VT		175	81517	11J			B
711	LANCASTER	PA		105	51630	11J			B
711	ELIZABETH	NJ		25	51807	21J			B
613	IA CY	IA		270	7		12JS668090443B		
617	STUART	IA		340	8		12JS670136094B		
618	CHCAGO	ILL		220	2		32JRS76800759B		
619	LANGHRN	PA		75	5		12JA874036480B		
623	PUTNEY	VT		280	18		52JN204842310B		

C (CLASS)

1-STA DAY
2-STA EVE.

3-PER DAY
4-PER NIGHT

5-STA NIGHT
6-STA L NIGHT

T (TYPE)

0-ONI
1-ANI
2-MS
3-PAPER
4-RECHARGE
5-TSP ONI
6-TSP ANI
7-TSP MS
8-TSP ALT #
9-TSP CN

574 0020 NUMBER 014 000

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	NUMBER	AMOUNT	MIN.	CON. TIME	C T S	IDENTIFICATION
702	CHICAGO ILL		90	21711	21J		B
702	CLEVELAND OHIO		485	191714	21J		B
705	SYRACUSE NY		350	171506	218		A
708	CHICAGO ILL		220	31025	36J		B
708	WASHINGTON DC		80	21030	11J		B
709	CHICAGO ILL		395	81633	38J		B
709	THETFORD VT		85	41726	21J		B
710	SAN FRAN CAL		170	11213	11J		B
710	KENSINGTON MD		120	21322	32JRS95002936R		B
711	PHILA PA		65	41356	11J		B
711	CHICAGO ILL		200	51529	11J		B
711	PUTNEY VT		55	21826	21J		B
711	CHICAGO ILL		265	101831	21J		B
674 0086			SUBTOTAL		2580		

INFORMATION ON CUSTOMER STATEMENT

PAGE 14 BILLING NUMBER 674 0050 CALLING NUMBER

7-69

[illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

Director, FBI (Bufile- (100-384411))

DATE: 9/5/69

SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

Card UTD
Card sent 00
als
9/18/69

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☒ Change ☐ Delete

Name <i>David Dellinger</i>		FBI Number																								
Aliases																										
Citizenship <input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien																										
Subject also on: <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> RI		Race																								
		Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female																								
Organizational Affiliation <table border="0"><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS</td><td>(Specify)</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP	<input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC	<input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN	<input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP	<input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT	<input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP	<input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC	<input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS	(Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE			
<input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP	<input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC																							
<input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN	<input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP																							
<input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT	<input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP																							
<input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC																							
<input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS	(Specify)																							
<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE																										
Date of Birth	Place of Birth																									
Position in Organization	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) <i>100-384411-</i>																									
Residence Address Apartment 3I 263 Eastern Parkway Brooklyn, New York																										

NOT RECORDED

1 SEP 18 1969

REGISTERED MAIL

2-Bureau
1-New York
RAC:cr
(3)

53 SEP 22 1969

Facial Index
Spec.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- (100-384411)

) DATE: 9/5/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
9/12/69b6
b7C

Re: _____

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (*specify change only*):

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab <input type="checkbox"/> Priority I <input type="checkbox"/> Priority II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority III
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist <input type="checkbox"/> WWP <input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP <input type="checkbox"/> SDS <input type="checkbox"/> RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG <input type="checkbox"/> PLP <input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL <input type="checkbox"/> ANA <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (<i>specify</i>) _____
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address Apartment 3I. 263 Eastern Parkway Brooklyn, New York	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____	

 REGISTERED MAIL
 2-Bureau
 1-New York
 RAC:cr
 (3)

 100-384411-
 NOT RECORDED

3 SEP 8 1969

80 SEP 16 1969

 RAC:cr
 INT. SEC.

 7-ENCLOSURE DETACHED AND
 HANDLED SEPARATELY

F B I

Date: 9/11/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-121672)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-96 BY 1020

REBUairtel to NY, dated 5/6/69; NY airtel to Bu, 7/8/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM concerning the subject's financial arena. Enclosed for Chicago are five copies of the LHM for dissemination to the USA, NDI for information which may be of use in the case captioned "DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka ETAL, ARL-CONSPIRACY", CG file 176-5. b6 b7C

For additional information of the Bureau prior financial data on DELLINGER is contained in Summary report of SA [redacted] dated 5/12/69 at New York.

The Buffalo Office could furnish no information concerning monies paid to DELLINGER for his appearance at the State University of NY at Buffalo on 5/12/69.

The Baltimore Office advised on 8/8/69, that no information was developed as to whether or not DELLINGER received any payment for his speech delivered on 3/31/69 at the First Unitarian Church, Baltimore, Md.

[redacted] who attended the speech given by DELLINGER on 6/2/69, at the Manhattan Center in NYC, stated he believes DELLINGER was not paid for this appearance. The source said that this was a fund raising affair at which no participants would have received any personal monies.

1-LHM destroyed
②-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
2-Chicago (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York (176-133) (DAVID T. DELLINGER, aka, ETAL)
1-New York (100-121672)

RAC:asg
(8)

AGENCY: G-2, ~~ONE OF~~ SEC. SER.

2 IRS BY LIAISON
RAO (ISD, ~~SEC~~, CD) ~~MEM~~

5 SEP 12 1969

b2
b7DApproved: 53 SEP 25 1969

Special Agent in Charge

DATE FORW: 9/15/69

HOW FORW: RIS

BY: M. S. R. Sent

M

Per

1cc + encl 9/18/69

b2
b7D

The first source is [REDACTED]

The second source is [REDACTED]

(Protect).

b6
b7C
b7D

The third source is [REDACTED]

(Protect).

The fourth source is [REDACTED]

(Protect).

b6
b7C
b7D

The fifth source is [REDACTED]

(Protect).

The sixth source is [REDACTED]

(Protect).

b2
b7D

The seventh source is [REDACTED]

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because data reported by the sources mentioned in the LHM, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. Such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interests of the nation.

It appears that the information concerning DELLINGER's financial sources does not lend itself to any special counter-intelligence measures at this time. However, it does appear to be appropriate to disseminate this information to the Internal Revenue Service for whatever action they deem necessary.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-384411
NY file 100-121672

~~Mr. S~~ David Tyre ~~Dellinger~~

~~Dellinger~~

In April, 1969, a source stated that Dellinger's wife, [redacted] recently returned to work because of her husband's financial situation. Dellinger receives his personal monies from that earned through the publication of "Liberation" magazine. His travel is usually connected with a speech commitment and the group requesting his presence is required to furnish travel expenses plus a fee for giving the speech before he is to appear for the engagement.

A second source advised on April 14, 1969, that Dellinger was issued a check by Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio for \$200.00, on March 26, 1969. The amount of the check was agreed upon between the Artist and Lecturer Series Committee of Wright State University and Dellinger or his agent. The payment was for the speech which was delivered by Dellinger at a meeting held at Oleman Auditorium on April 7, 1969, at the Wright State University.

By the use of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 19, 1969, it was learned that Dellinger charges \$500.00 to speak at universities when the university contributes to the fee. The call was made to "Liberation" magazine office, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of "Liberation" magazine is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CJH
ON 5-16-96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-384411-334

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

David Tyre Dellinger

A third source advised on February 27, 1969, that Dellinger spoke at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and the Student Senate of De Pauw activities paid Dellinger \$1,000.00 to speak on the campus.

A fourth source stated on May 15, 1969, that Dellinger spoke at a "teach-in" on political regression at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on May 12, 1969. The Associated Students of UCLA paid from the Associated Students Fund a \$250.00 honorarium to Dellinger along with \$290.00 for his travel expenses from New York.

A fifth source advised on April 28, 1969, that a bank account was maintained by "Liberation", 339 Lafayette Street, NYC, at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 265 Broadway, New York City (NYC). Activity within the account for April, 1969, revealed checks dated April 11, 1969, April 10, 1969, April 14, 1969, April 18, 1969 and April 23, 1969, payable to Dave Dellinger all in the amount of \$50.00. Additional activity for April reveals a check dated April 1, 1969; payable to [redacted] for \$200.00 and deposited in the Central State Bank. Balance in the account as of April 28, 1969, was \$4,739.44.

The fifth source advised on May 28, 1969, that a review of the bank account for the month of May, 1969, revealed checks dated May 2, 1969, May 7, 1969, May 12, 1969, May 20, 1969, and May 26, 1969. These checks were payable to Dave Dellinger, each for \$50.00. Additional activity revealed checks dated May 5, 1969, May 13, 1969, and May 19, 1969, were made payable to Elizabeth Dellinger, each for \$100.00. Balance in the account as of May 28, 1969 was \$1,028.06.

The fifth source also advised a bank account was maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 265 Broadway, NYC, in the names David Dellinger and/or [redacted]. A balance in the account as of April 17, 1969, was \$248.58.

Balance in the account as of May 15, 1969 was \$161.36.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David Tyre Dellinger

b6
b7C

The fifth source advised that activity within the account revealed a deposit to the account of Dellinger on January 17, 1969, a check in the amount of \$1500.00. A notation on the reverse of this check states "Loan from [redacted] Repayable on Demand". The check was certified January 17, 1969.

The fifth source also advised on June 23, 1969, that Dellinger closed out the account on June 20, 1969, and as of June 19, 1969, balance in the account was \$.16.

The above information is not to be made public except through a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On June 27, 1969, the fifth source advised that the account of "Liberation" magazine was transferred in June, 1969 from the Chemical New York Trust Co., to Bankers Trust Company, 682 Broadway, NYC.

On August 7, 1969, a sixth source advised that the account of "Liberation" magazine maintained at Bankers Trust Company NYC contained the following partial activity for the month of July, 1969. A check dated July 14, 1969, payable to Dave Dellinger, in the amount of \$60.00. Checks dated July 18, 24 and 25, 1969, payable to Dave Dellinger each in the amount of \$50.00. Further activity within the account revealed a check dated July 11, 1969 payable to [redacted] for \$100.00. Also two checks were made payable to [redacted] dated July 17, 1969, in the amounts of \$30.00 and \$70.00. A check was made payable to [redacted] dated July 25, 1969, in the amount of \$200.00. All of the checks payable to [redacted] were deposited in the Central State Bank, no further address available.

This information is not to be made public except through the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

b6
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b7D

A seventh source advised on May 26, 1969, a bank account was opened in the name of "The Conspiracy", 339 Lafayette Street, NYC, on May 19, 1969, at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, NYC. The business listed its function as "anti-war organization", with an initial deposit of \$500.00. This check

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David Tyre Dellinger

was drawn against the Amalgamated Trust and Savings, Chicago, Illinois, their account number 08-309-9. The officers of the account are David Dellinger, President; Barbara Webster, Treasurer; Leslie Cagan, Secretary. Any two of the aforementioned individuals may sign on the account.

This information is not to be made public except through the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation" was published in the November, 1967 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, LIBERATION has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, LIBERATION has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old".

"In addition, LIBERATION will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists, and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent Movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order".

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist", but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

NYfile 100-121672

BUfile 100-384411

September 11, 1969

Title David Tyre Dellinger

Character Security Matter - C

Reference New York memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-16429) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 9/18/69

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 9/10/69.

On 9/15/69, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], who has provided reliable information in the past and who requested his identity be protected in view of his official position, advised SA [REDACTED] that telephone number 683-1620 is assigned to the Health Center of the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-121672) (RM)
- 1 - Pittsburgh

HLW/jsk
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

EX-111

REC-65

100-384411-335

SEP 22 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 18 1969
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

WA..... 4

11:50 PM 9-18-69 URGENT RDS

TO DIRECTOR 100-384411 AND CHICAGO CODE

CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON

FROM NEW YORK 100-121672 1P

b6
b7C

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER. SM- C (KEY ACTIVIST)

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THIS DATE THAT SUBJECT'S SECRETARY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE SARA MARQUIS TRAVEL SERVICE IN NYC AND INQUIRED AS TO THE POSSIBLE RESERVATIONS FOR NINE NINETEEN NEXT FOR DETROIT, MICHIGAN. THE SOURCE SAID NO RESERVATION WAS BOOKED ON ANY FLIGHT AT THAT TIME BUT SUBJECT'S SECRETARY ADVISED SHE WOULD CALL LATER TO CONFIRM A RESERVATION WHEN THE SUBJECT DECIDES WHAT TIME HE WISHES TO DEPART NYC.

SOURCE WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE THE NYO IF SUCH RESERVATION IS CONFIRMED.

ADM. DATA

SOURCE IS

(PROTECT),

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-19

RE CHICAGO TEL NINE SEVENTEEN LAST.

EX. - 113

END

SEP 22 1969
FBI WASH DC

TELETYPED TO:

CG

SEP 22 1969

100-384411-336

9/12/69

PLAINTEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (176-133)
SUBJECT: DAVID T. DELLINGER aka
ET AL
ARL-CONSPIRACY
(TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM concerning subject DELLINGER. Enclosed for Chicago are five copies of the LHM.

b2
b7D

The source in the LHM is

The information was set forth in an LHM and airtel dated 9/10/69, captioned "DEMNOV". The information is again set forth to comply with prior instructions regarding the travel of the defendants.

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because data reported by the source, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. Such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interest of the nation.

- 3- Bureau (176-1410) (ENCLS. 10) (RM)
(1- 100-384411) (DAVID DELLINGER)
- 2- Chicago (176-5) (ENCLS. 5) (RM)
- 1- New York (100-121672) (DAVID DELLINGER)
- 1- New York

RAC:abg
(8)

DECLASSIFIED
BY 4417, 7/19/76
GT:mp

100-384411-
NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 16 1969

ENCLOSURE

58 SEP 26 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-990

ALL APPROPRIATE OFFICES AND AGENCIES NOTIFIED
OF DECLASSIFICATION VIA R/S 7/28/76. DJF:mp



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

September 12, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 176-1410
NY file 176-133

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

David Tyre Dellinger

b6
b7c

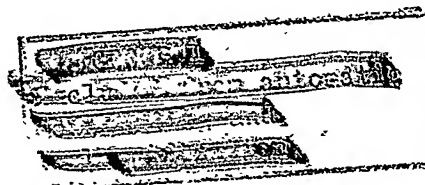
On September 5, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he received information that a meeting between representatives of the Washington, D.C. Black United Front (BUF) and representatives of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), led by Stewart Meacham, would be held in Washington, D.C., on September 5, 1969.

On September 8, 1969, the source advised information has been developed from [redacted] NMC functionary from Washington, D.C. that David Dellinger, National Chairman of NMC from New York and Stewart Meacham met with Douglas Moore of the BUF on September 5, 1969, regarding BUF's \$1.00 per demonstrator demand. Reportedly, BUF refused to relent on its demand stating "If they did not get it, someone would get hurt".

The source further learned that a split now exists within BUF between Moore and Jan Bailey, with Bailey claiming Moore is not keeping other BUF affiliates fully apprised of current developments. According to the source, BUF in itself is not capable of mustering sufficient manpower to carry out the demand it is making; however, if they can enlist the support of Marion Barry of P.R.I.D.E. in Washington, D.C., their position will be greatly strengthened. Barry, with the financial backing from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds operates an employment recruiting operation in Washington, D.C. and through this operation has a substantial following.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



-1*-

ENCLOSURE

100-384411-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7c

TO : Director, FBI (100-384411)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-50615)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

DATE: 9/22/69

Re New York letter 9/10/69.

Philadelphia telephone LO 3-9372 is the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE in Philadelphia, an organization with which the New York Office is familiar.

11 Oxford, Pa. [] is that of []

By letter 6/19/69 this information was previously transmitted to New York.

Additional investigation is being conducted to identify subscribers at Lancaster, Philadelphia, Media and Ardmore, Pa.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-121672)
- 1 - Philadelphia

WBA:VFH
(5)

EX-111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

REC- 58

100-384411-337

SEP 23 1969

INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

VIA TELETYPE

SEP 17 1969

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

WA 07 137PM BCK

URGENT 9-17-69 MMC

TO DIRECTOR (100-384411) (100-443916) , DETROIT AND NEW YORK

CODE

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM CHICAGO (100-43767) (100-41932)

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER. SM - C. (KEY ACTIVIST).

OO NEW YORK; RENNARD CORDON DAVIS. SM - SDS. (KEY ACTIVIST).

OO CHICAGO.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY, CAPTIONED INDIVIDUALS
TO BE IN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER NINETEEN, NEXT,
FOR SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AND ON SEPTEMBER
TWENTY , NEXT, WILL PARTICIPATE IN PEACE MARCH, ANN ARBOR.

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] ONE ONE THREE MI GROUP,
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

DETROIT HANDLE PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEY ACTIVISTS.

DETROIT ADVISED SEPARATELY.

END

JTJ R RELAY FBI WASH DC

TELETYPED TO:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-29-96 BY 111211P

51 SEP 30 1969 SEP 24 1969

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-443916

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/21/69

FROM : C. D. Brennan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER
STAG

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 9/20/69, at 6:10 p.m., SA [redacted] Detroit, telephonically contacted the Bureau on the instructions of ASAC Thomas J. Nally, to request Bureau authority to equip an experienced Agent with tape recording equipment to record a speech to be made by captioned subject on 9/20/69 at 8:00 p.m. on the campus of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dellinger is Co-chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

C. D. Brennan advised that if Detroit could guarantee the full security of the operation and if it could be accomplished without incident, that in view of the need for prompt action, Detroit should be advised that Bureau authority was granted.

The Detroit office was telephonically contacted and they advised that the recording could be accomplished without incident and with full security, and therefore, Bureau authority was granted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

JEN:laa
(5)

EX-102

REC-63

100-384411-339

SEP 24 1969

54 OCT 2 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

DATE: 10-1-69

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-29041) (RUC)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: *c g d j m*
DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C
(KEY ACTIVIST)

OO: New York

Re New York letter to Bureau, 9-10-69.

Referenced New York letter furnished a copy of toll calls received on August 8, 1969, concerning telephone number 674-0050 listed to "Liberation" Magazine, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City.

The New York Office requested each office to identify subscribers within their respective territories and furnish the New York Office with the results including an indices check. This list of toll calls showed the following:

1. On June 4, 6, 12 and July 9, 1969, calls were made to Cleveland, Ohio, telephone no. 216-368-2624.
2. On June 4, 1969, a call was made to Cleveland, Ohio, telephone no. 216-781-2137.
3. On June 6, 1969, a call was made to Cleveland, Ohio, telephone no. 216-761-5574

Regarding Telephone
No. 216-368-2624

A review of the Cleveland Cross Reference Telephone Directory indicated no listing for 368-2624, however, all the numbers bracketing this number were listed for Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, Ohio.

The 1968 - 1969 CWRU Faculty - Staff Directory, shows that SIDNEY M. PECK, a professor in the CWRU Sociology Department is on CWRU extension 2624.

Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-121672) (RM)
1 - Cleveland

OCT 9 1969

EAS:amk

(5)

REC-60

22 OCT 6 1969

INT. SEC.

cc: 37
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

On September 12, 1969, SA [] made a pretext telephone call to 368-2624 and the girl answering the telephone indicated it was the CWRU Sociology Department; SA [] merely indicated he had the wrong number.

It is noted that SIDNEY M. PECK is a key activist of the Cleveland Office and a characterization of PECK is set forth below:

CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1956, that SIDNEY PECK attended a State Committee meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Wisconsin held on April 15, 1956, and was at that time a member of that committee.

CV 694-S, who has furnished reliable information in the past, indicated on September 16, 1969, that SIDNEY PECK, a professor of Sociology at CWRU, is a co-chairman of the New National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Regarding Telephone
No. []

The 1969 Cross Reference Telephone Directory for Cleveland, Ohio, indicated that telephone number [] was listed to [] Cleveland, Ohio. [] was a former Security Index subject of the Cleveland Office and is now active in anti-Vietnam war groups. A characterization of [] is set forth below:

[] who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. [] advised on May 2, 1958, that at a meeting of the Organizational Secretaries of the Cedar - Glenville Section of the CP on April 29, 1958, at Cleveland, Ohio, [] resigned from the CP.

[] indicated on September 16, 1969, that [] was then the Chairman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council (CAPAC), a coalition of Cleveland peace and anti-Vietnam war groups.

b6
b7C

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

CV 100-29041

Regarding Telephone
No. 216-761-5574

The Business Office Representative, Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Cleveland, Ohio, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 12, 1969, that telephone number 761-5574 is listed to the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, Cleveland Artists Against the War and the Student Mobilization Committee, Cleveland, Ohio.

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/22/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-1410)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (176-133)

SUBJECT: DAVID T. DELLINGER aka
ET AL
ARL - CONSPIRACY
(OO:CHICAGO)

Re New York teletype 9/18/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM relevant to subject DELLINGER. Enclosed for Chicago and Detroit are 5 copies each of the LHM.

The source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED]
(protect), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because data reported by the source, if disclosed, could result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. Such compromise could be detrimental to the defense interests of the nation.

DECLASSIFIED BY
4417, 7/20/76
GTT:mp

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM) ○
(1-100-384411) (DAVID DELLINGER)
- 2 - Detroit (Encl. 5) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (Encl. 5) (RM)
- 2 - New York (176-133)
(1-100-121672) (DAVID DELLINGER)

RAC:jra
(10)

ENCLOSURE

100 - 384411 -
NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 2 1969

56 OCT 8 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-1410-837

ALL APPROPRIATE OFFICES AND AGENCIES NOTIFIED OF
DECLASSIFICATION VIA RS 7/27/76. DJK:mp



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 22, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NYfile 176-133
Bufile 176-1410

David Tyre Dellinger

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 18, 1969 that Dellinger had a reservation booked on United Airlines Flight 241 leaving La Guardia Airport in New York City on September 20, 1969 at 2:30 PM for arrival at 3:04 PM the same day at Detroit, Michigan.

Dellinger, according to the source, had a subsequent booking on American Airlines Flight 25 leaving Detroit on September 21, 1969 at 10:30 AM and due to arrive in Chicago, Illinois at 11:28 AM, the same day. The source advised that Dellinger has an open booking on American Airlines for his return trip to New York.

A characterization of Dellinger is contained in the characterization of "Liberation" magazine which is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and~~
~~Declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-384411-

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

1.

LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation" was published in the November, 1967 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, LIBERATION has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, LIBERATION has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old".

"In addition, LIBERATION will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists, and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent Movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order".

On May 14, 1963, a source advised that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist", but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

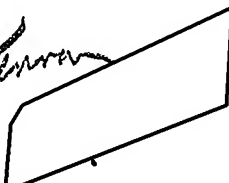
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI DETROIT

9:45 PM URGENT 9-21-69 JRK

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND
FROM DETROIT (105-NEW)


WCS
C. D. Johnson


TEACH -IN ON VIET-NAM, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

NINE NINETEEN-TWENTY SIXTYNINE, IC-IS: VIDEM
DAVID DELLINGER, IS-C:

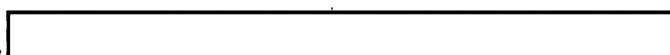
RENNIE DAVIS, IS-C

b6
b7C



RE DE TELETYPE TO BUREAU NINE TWENTY LAST.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7-CF/TA
ON 4-29-96

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, FURNISHED THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION RE: ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
(U OF M), ANN ARBOR, 

b2
b7D

To White House, AG, Secret Service,
CIA, State, ACSI, OSI, DIA, Vice
President by tel. CC's of White
House tel to DAG; AAG's: IS, CRD,
CRIM, IDIU; NIS 9-22-69

100-38441

NOT RECORDED
136 OCT 2 1969

SEP 29 1969

57 OCT 10 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-138315-15-30

MARCH

-CHANTING CROWD MARCHED FROM U OF M STADIUM ONE TWENTY FOLLOWING FOOTBALL GAME TO A PEACE RALLY ON DIAGMAL OF U OF M. MARCH SPONSORED BY NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (NMC) ACCORDING TO ITS ANN ARBOR SPOKESMAN EUGENE GLADSTONE. MARCHERS BORE A SYMBOLIC CASKET HOLDING CORPSE OF ~~222222~~ "UNCLE SAM". DAVID DELLINGER AND SIDNEY PECK OF NMC, PARTICIPANTS, CLAIMED MARCH NUMBERED TWENTY THOUSAND. MARCHERS CARRIED ANTI-WAR SIGNS AND CHANTED SLOGANS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES STATE IMPOSSIBLE TO SUBSTANTIATE OR DENY CLAIMS AS DEMONSTRATORS USED WALKING CROWDS DEPARTING STADIUM FOR RETURN TO CAMPUS AREA AS BACK DROP FOR DEMONSTRATION. SOME SEVENTY THOUSAND INDIVIDUALS DEPARTING STADIUM AT THAT TIME. GLADSTONE KNOWN TO HAVE EXPRESS STRATEGY OF MIXING PLACED CARRYING AND SHOUTING DEMONSTRATORS AMONG CROWD TO CREATE MAJOR PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECT. MARCH PARTICIPANTS BELIEVED TO HAVE NUMBER FROM THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND.

RALLY

MARCH FOLLOWED BY A RALLY ATTENDED BY SOME TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS ON DIAGMAL OF U OF M CENTRAL CAMPUS. PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS INCLUDED , DAVID DELLINGER, NEW YORK, DR. SIDNEY PECK, CLEVELAND BOTH OF NMC, AND ANDREW PULLEY, ORGANIZER, "GI'S UNITED AGAINST THE WAR IN VIET-NAM."

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-22-2008 BY UC60322LP/PJ/bes

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384411)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, MIAMI (100-15816) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 9/30/69

OST

Re New York letter to Bureau, 9/10/69.

Referenced communication set forth a list of telephone calls charged to New York City telephone [redacted] among which was a ten-minute call to telephone [redacted] Miami, Florida, on June 9, 1969.

Records of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Miami, made available on September 25, 1969 to SA [redacted] show Miami telephone [redacted] is listed to [redacted]

[redacted] This telephone was installed on May 31, 1968 and at time of installation [redacted] had been employed for three years in [redacted]

[redacted]

Miami Office indices are negative regarding [redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

EX-102

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-121672) (RM)
1 - Miami

JCB:cmr
(5)

REC-57 / 100-384411-341

OCT 3 1969



[Handwritten signature]
10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

[Handwritten signature]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

...16

50 PM 10-7-69 URGENT RDS
TO DIRECTOR 100-384411 CODE
FROM NEW YORK 100-121672 1P

VIA TELETYPE
OCT 7 1969
ENCIPHERED

DAVID T. DELLINGER AKA SM-C (KEY ACTIVIST)

RE NY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU THIS DATE.

ON THIS DATE A SOURCE ADVISED A BOX OF FILMS SHIPPED VIA PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FROM HANOI ARRIVED RECENTLY AT JF KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ADDRESSED TO DELLINGER CARE COMMITTEE FOR NON VIOLENT ACTION, FIVE BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK CITY. BOX CONTAINED TEN ROLLS OF FILM ENTITLED QUOTE FIRE UNQUOTE, NOT ON REELS, SIXTEEN MM, BLACK AND WHITE, APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET OF FILM ON EACH ROLL. BOX ALSO CONTAINED TWENTY SIX PAGE TRANSCRIPT IN ENGLISH WHICH IS APPARENTLY TO BE READ WITH THE FILM. FILM APPEARS TO BE NORTH VIETNAM PROPAGANDA FILM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

~~FILM WILL BE NORTH VIETNAM PROPAGANDA FILM.~~

FILM WILL BE TURNED OVER TO US CUSTOMS, JF KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON TEN EIGHT NEXT.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH ABOVE INFORMATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. IF BUREAU DETERMINES IT IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THIS FILM, IT IS SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE THROUGH DOD. NO ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO CONTACT CUSTOMS BY EITHER DOD OR BUREAU UNTIL TEN NINE NEXT AND NO MENTION BE MADE OF HOW IT WAS KNOWN CUSTOMS HAD FILMS. THIS REQUEST MADE TO INSURE PROTECTION OF SOURCE.

END

17 OCT 13 1969

b6
b7C

5 OCT 1969
FBI WASH DC

Advised 10/10/69

TE NMENT

FOR am

ACTOR, FBI (100-384411)

DATE: 10/15/69

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-14756) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DAVID TYRE DELLINGER
SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 9/10/69 captioned as above which set forth a list of toll calls charged to telephone number listed to "Liberation" Magazine, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City.

Included on the referenced letter was a list of telephone calls showing a call dated June 18, 1969, to Madison, Minnesota, telephone [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
whose identity should be protected at his request, advised as follows on October 8, 1969: b6 b7C b7D

Inquiry by [redacted]

[redacted] on October 8, 1969, revealed that Madison, Minnesota, is provided with telephone service by a private telephone company located in that community. Further, telephone number [redacted] has been listed in the name of [redacted] Madison, Minnesota, for many years and was in fact, listed in that name on June 18, 1969.

The Bureau is referred to Minneapolis letter and LHM dated March 6, 1968, captioned [redacted] SECURITY MATTER - X," a copy of which was furnished to New York. b6 b7C

The New York Office is referred to New York file 100-162721 captioned [redacted] SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS." which sets forth background information concerning [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM) (100-121672)
- 2 - Minneapolis
(1 - 100-13936)

DEW:mew
(6)

REC 27 100-384411 343

OCT 17 1969

INT. SEC.

OCT 21 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

10-7-69 684 BKG

[Handwritten signature]

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 2 151 639, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
USM, N.Y., N.Y.	David Dellinger #	11-4-40	draft evasion	3-1-2-3 <i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
Fed. Det. Hdqts., N.Y., N.Y.	David Dellinger #31102	11-14-40	vio. selective act	1 yr. and 1 day trans to FCI, Danbury
Fed. Corr. Inst. Danbury, Conn.	David Dellinger #297	11-21-40	Sel. Train. and Serv. Act of 1940	1 yr. 1 day 9-3-41 con. rel exp.
SO, Jersey City, N.J.	David Dellinger #25772	7-7-43	vio. S.S.A.	
USM, Newark, N.J.	David Dellinger #7085	7-7-43	fail to report for a physical examination	committed to Hudson Co. Jail Jersey City, N.J., by U.S. Comm. in default of \$1,000 bail
USM, Newark, N. J.	David Dellinger #7287	8-30-43	failure to appear for physical exam.	sentenced 2 yrs. to start 8-31-43
USP, Lewisburg, Pa.	David Dellinger #12911	8-31-43	Selective Service Act, failed to report for Physical Exam.	2 yrs. 4-5-45 disch- cond rel with camp GT
PD Wash DC	David Dellinger #118386	10-4-49	picketing French Embassy	100-384411- NOT RECORDED 4 OCT 10 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-21-2008 BY UC60233LP/PJ/bes

NOTATIONS INDICATED BY ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

b6
b7c

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

10-7-69 684 BKG

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 2 151 639 , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Jail Wash DC	David Dillings #131492	5-3-61	dis/cond	\$10 or 10 das
DC Jail Wash DC	David Dellinger #131492	8-10-65	T 40 Sec 93	45 days
USM NY NY	David Dellinger	3-22-69	T18 S2101 & 371 Travel interstate with intent to promote riot & conspiracy	
	Residence: 1177 E. 98th St. Apt 5D Bklyn, NY			
USM Chgo Ill	David Dellinger #69270	4-9-69	Federal Anti- Riot Act	
	Residence: 1177 E. 98th St Brooklyn NY			

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

10-7-69 684 BKG

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

1-BU

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	SECURITY FLASH: David Dellinger, aka, David Tyre ^o Dellinger, Dane, Delly, Dell, Joe Any information or inquiry received refer one copy of record to Subversive Control Section Domestic Intell Div and two copies to BFD Newark their file #100-41323 per inf rec 5-14-64. Bu file #100-384411 OO: New York their file #100-121672 per inf rec 9-26-68			
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WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Internal Sec Section Dom Intell Div CC-FBI NY NY				
Copy of record was furnished FBI Chicago Ill as identical with subject of their inquiry dated 9-26-69.				
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John Edgar Hoover
Director



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 5, 1969

DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

RECEIVED

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following information was received from a confidential source abroad on September 3, 1969.

DAVID DELLINGER arrived in Paris on July 10, 1969, to contact representatives of the North Vietnamese Delegation to the Vietnam Peace Conference.

President of the National Committee against the War in Vietnam, and Director of the publication "Liberation", he has been dedicated to Pacificism since the civil war in Spain, and in keeping with his ideology he has taken part in many manifestations against all conflicts, national and international.

His contact with members of the North Vietnamese Delegation concerned the release of American prisoners of war.

The source advised that there is no more specific information available regarding his most recent visit to Paris except that he stayed at the Hotel Select Raspail, 259 Boulevard Raspail, Paris.

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INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
Criminal Section